

Suggests Putting Reds in Cabinet

Cunhal, at Party Congress, Says Soares Regime Failed

By Marvyn Howe

LISBON, Nov. 11 (UPI).—The leader of the Portuguese Communist party declared today that the 3 1/2-month-old Socialist government was a failure and that only a Communist cabinet could solve Portugal's urgent social and economic problems.

The Communist party secretary-general, Alvaro Cunhal, accused Premier Mario Soares and his Socialist government of carrying out a policy opposed to workers and for the "return of capitalism." He warned that the Communist-led workers would oppose this policy.

Addressing the opening session of the Communist party's congress—the first not held clandestinely here—Mr. Cunhal declared that the party would broaden its leadership but indicated that it would retain its strongly pro-Soviet line.

The four-day congress opened with the fervor and conviction of a religious revival meeting. About 1,200 delegates and 5,000 guests attended the session at Lisbon's international fairgrounds.

Tribute Is Paid

Mr. Cunhal paid warm tribute to the 60 foreign delegations present.

The Soviet delegation, headed by Boris Ponomarev, secretary of his party's Central Committee,

received enthusiastic applause. Later, the splinter Marxist-Leninist Portuguese Communist party issued a communiqué demanding the expulsion of Mr. Ponomarev, describing him as the leader of the KGB and calling his presence here "an affront to the dignity of the Portuguese people."

There were also shouts of "Brazil, Chile, Spain Will Overcome!" as well as raised fists and cheers for delegations from Portugal's former African colonies and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Foes Are Named

Mr. Cunhal emphasized that the Portuguese Communist party was opposed to social democratic reformism as well as Maoism. He also said his party would fight the anti-Communist and anti-Sovietism of Social Democrats, Socialists and far leftists.

In a clear divergence with the independent Eurocommunist line, the Portuguese Communist leader said his party would uphold "the principles of Marxism-Leninism and the internationalism of the proletariat."

Accusing the Socialist government of trying to solve the economic crisis by favoring management and running roughshod over the workers, Mr. Cunhal demanded guarantees for the workers in return for cooperation. He threatened that, if the workers were not satisfied, they would stage demonstrations, strikes and other industrial action.

He predicted that the Socialists, through what he called their unpopular policies, would lose next month's municipal elections. He said that the only democratic alternatives would be a government of the left with Socialists, Communists, independents and military members or an independent-led government with the backing of the Socialists and the Communists.

Brezhnev, Tito to Meet In Belgrade

Soviet Chief's Visit First in Five Years

BELGRADE, Nov. 11 (UPI).—Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev will visit Yugoslavia officially for the first time in five years next week for talks with President Tito, the government announced today.

Mr. Brezhnev was scheduled to arrive from Moscow Monday morning and to stay until Wednesday noon. Foreign Ministry and Soviet sources here said. The visit will be spent entirely in Belgrade.

Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko will accompany the general secretary of the Soviet Communist party to this independent Communist nation, led by Marshal Tito, 84, since World War II. He broke away from the Soviet bloc in 1948.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman said the talks between the two leaders would be "frank and open" diplomatic language for saying that disagreements are to be expected.

The spokesman emphasized that Mr. Brezhnev will be making a return visit to Yugoslavia—a diplomatic nicety for saying he has owed one to Marshal Tito.

Liver Ailment

For Marshal Tito, the visit will mark his most strenuous activity since he contracted a liver ailment Sept. 11. His doctors have been warning him to slow down. Mr. Brezhnev was previously in Belgrade in September, 1971. Marshal Tito has held talks with him twice since then in the Soviet Union—in 1972 and 1973—and met him again at the Helsinki conference in 1975 and at the East Berlin conference of European Communist parties in June.

The spokesman said Marshal Tito and Mr. Brezhnev, 70, will "exchange a broad area of views" that he said was not likely to focus on a single topic. "We attach great significance to the visit," the spokesman said. He said the Yugoslav government was convinced the talks "will provide new impetus to the development of Yugoslav and Soviet relations, for which both are interested."

"Bilateral relations have been developing on an upward trend over a number of years,"

Yugoslavia, as a leader of the nonaligned nations, has tried to steer an even course between the Soviet Union and the United States, although its foreign policy statements often echo Moscow's. President Ford visited Belgrade in August of last year.

Marshal Tito earlier this year steadfastly opposed the Kremlin's view that it should dominate all European Communist parties and carried out a campaign against "hardline Communists" here—called Cominformists—who seek to return Yugoslavia to the Soviet fold.

The campaign activity forced Mr. Brezhnev to cancel a scheduled spring visit on grounds it was not an opportune time to come to Yugoslavia.

But the strain has eased. The Soviet press recently has been devoted to a nonalignment and Yugoslavia's unique self-management concept of government and economics, a move Belgrade regards as demonstrating a favorable change in relations.

Mr. Brezhnev was scheduled to return to Moscow from Belgrade and to travel to Bucharest Nov. 22, first for an official visit to Romania and then to stay there for a Warsaw Pact summit. Yugoslavia is not a member of the pact.

OPEC Draws Up Details of Loans To 45 Countries

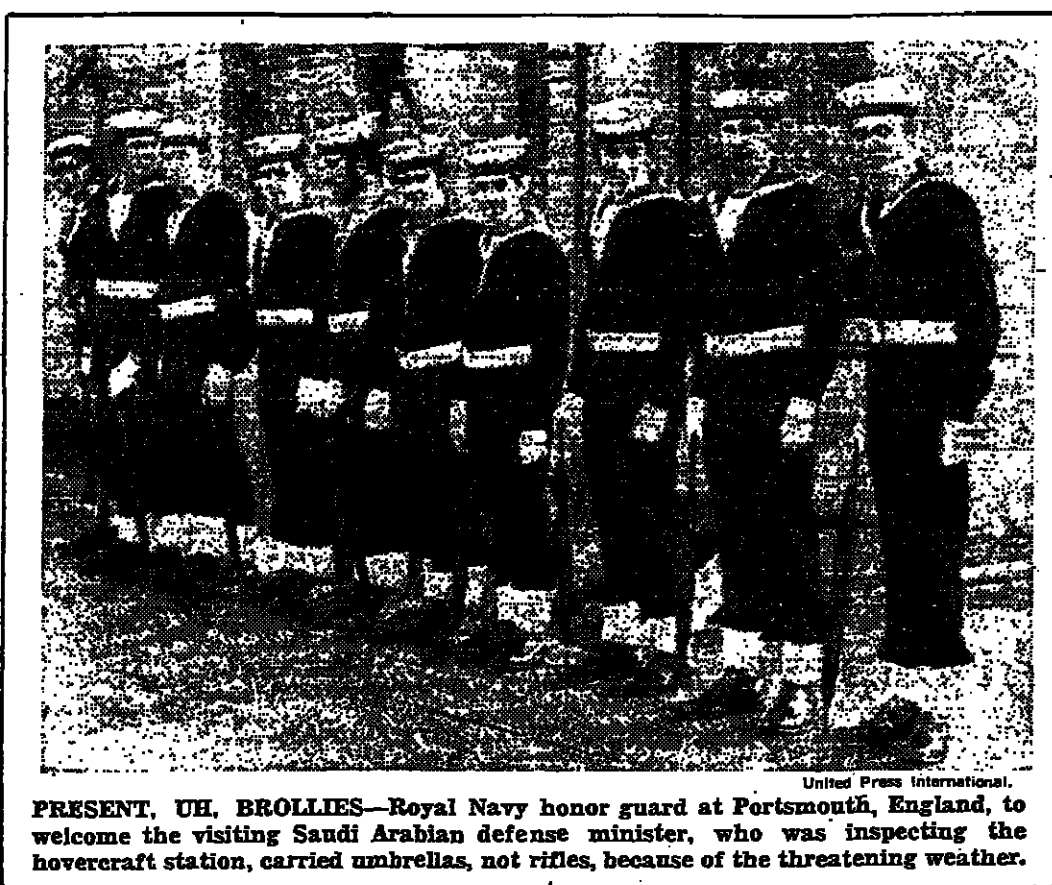
VIENNA, Nov. 11 (UPI).—India, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Egypt were named today as the major recipients of direct loans totaling \$300 million from the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

During a two-day meeting, governors of the OPEC Special Fund decided on details of loan agreements that are expected to be concluded with 45 developing nations described by the UN as those most in need of aid. The 11-nation OPEC fund, which is the OPEC fund, said its organization contacted all 28 African, 12 Asian and 5 Latin American nations that qualify, and all are expected to accept the loans. He said that in effect 70 per cent of a loan's value amounts to a gift, since the loans are interest-free during their 20-year term. Repayments are to start after a grace period of five years.

The size of the loans will range from \$1.5 million for Cape Verde up to \$21.8 million for India, based on population, per-capita income, decline in reserves, volume of imports and the impact of higher oil prices.

U.S. Says Mail Early

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (AP).—Fearing that a United Parcel Service strike may eventually cause a letter jam, the Postal Service has asked the public to mail Christmas packages and cards earlier than usual this year.



PRESENT, UH, BROLLIES—Royal Navy honor guard at Portsmouth, England, to welcome the visiting Saudi Arabian defense minister, who was inspecting the hovercraft station, carried umbrellas, not rifles, because of the threatening weather.

News Analysis

Arab Realignment Points to Talks

By Henry Tanner

CAIRO, Nov. 11 (UPI).—After months of political estrangement, Egypt, Syria and Saudi Arabia have once again aligned their policies and agreed upon a joint Arab strategy aimed at negotiating an overall settlement in stages—of the conflict with Israel.

This, in short, Arab diplomats say, is the meaning of the realignment that has taken place in the Arab world in recent weeks. The realignment started when the Saudi royal family imposed a cease-fire on the Syrians and Palestinians in Lebanon last month and summoned Syrian, Egyptian and Palestinian leaders to Riyadh for the first of two meetings of Arab leaders.

The Saudi-Syrian-Egyptian alignment dictated Arab strategy once before, during the months preceding and following the war in October, 1973. It fell apart when Egypt and Syria reacted in sharply different ways to the shuttle diplomacy of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

Geneva or Elsewhere

The revival of the alignment has implications for the Middle East peace situation. It means that sooner or later negotiations for an overall settlement may well get under way, either in the Geneva peace conference that convened in 1973 or in some other forum.

The Western-oriented conservatives among the Arab governments appear to have won out. The "progressive" leadership of President Hafez al-Assad of Syria has joined the Saudis and Egyptians and is moving away from such radicals as Libya and Algeria.

The so-called "rejectionists"—the countries that oppose any negotiation for a Middle East settlement—have lost their power to influence Arab strategy for some time to come.

Iraq, the most consistent and most vocal of these, seems more isolated than ever. The Iraqi troops that were sent to Lebanon during the summer to bolster the Palestinians and Lebanese Moslems have begun to withdraw.

Col. Moammar Gadhafi, the radical Libyan leader and another "rejectionist," has been moved by his growing isolation to make overtures for an accommodation with Egypt. A Libyan delegation is expected to arrive in Cairo at the end of the week to prepare for a meeting with Egyptian Col. Qadhafi and President Anwar Sadat.

President Houari Boumedienne of Algeria has ceased to play an active role in Middle East affairs and is concentrating solely on his quarrel with Morocco over Western Sahara, the former Spanish colony.

Isolated Rejectionists

Within the Palestine Liberation Organization, too, the extremist "rejectionists" such as George Habash and his Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine are isolated. With Syrian troops making up nearly all the Arab peace-keeping force in Lebanon, the chance of the "rejectionists" of recouping their strength there are nil and they may be forced to move their operations to Iraq, Libya or Algeria—far from the Israeli borders.

Saudi, Syrian and Egyptian officials have quietly started to lay the groundwork for an Arab diplomatic offensive, according to informed Arab diplomats.

All three members of the new power alignment—Egypt, Syria and Saudi Arabia—are on record as favoring resumption of the Geneva peace conference. They are reported to be studying ways of getting around the Israeli-U.S. veto against the presence of a Palestinian delegation at the conference table.

The idea of a single Arab delegation in which the Palestinians would be included keeps coming up in private conversation.

The schedule for the Arab initiative has been changed by the outcome of the U.S. election. If President Ford had won, the Arabs would have moved quickly. No—the feeling is that President-elect Jimmy Carter must be given time to define his Middle East policy. No real move is expected until late spring at best, Arab diplomats now say.

Cairo Agreement

In the meantime, there will be talks between the leading Arab countries and the Palestinians on a new definition of the so-called Cairo agreement, under which Palestinian armed units in Lebanon are to be confined to the southern part of the country.

Informed diplomats here and in Damascus believe that Saudi Arabia, Syria and Egypt are intent on avoiding a military confrontation with Israel at this time and thus will not send the Palestinians into the border region, where the Israelis have set up a buffer zone by arming and directing rightist Christian militia forces.

But Palestinian units have gone back into the Arabub, near the point where the Lebanese, Syrian and Israeli borders meet. They have also sent reinforcements to the key Moslem district town of Bint Jbeil, which the Christians had hoped to take over.

Under the triple influence of Saudi Arabia, Syria and Egypt, the Arab kings and presidents

Sadat Announces Resumption Of Multiparty Political System

(Continued from Page 1)

with a lot of hot rhetoric, popular demonstrations for and against individual candidates and occasional violence.

Mr. Sadat today said that the success of the election experiment had prompted him to permit the three groupings to turn themselves into "political parties."

He made it clear that, for the time being at least, the three groupings would be the only parties allowed.

The President said that the Arab Socialist Union, which has been Egypt's sole political party for the last 24 years, would retain its supervisory power over the press and mass organizations of women and youth.

The ASU will remain "far above the parties" and will control their budgets, Mr. Sadat said.

Permission to control their own

newspapers had been withheld from the three groupings when they applied for it during the election campaign.

The issue of a possible return to the multiparty system was first raised in 1974, in a hearing held by a National Assembly committee. Urban lawyers, politicians and intellectuals from Cairo and Alexandria called for political liberty and the return of parties.

But officials of groups representing farmers, workers, students and women, the "popular" organizations that have wielded power for the last 24 years and represent the political establishment, opposed political freedoms that would have cost them part of their power.

When the debate was over, Mr. Sadat said in effect, "If the people don't want political reform, we won't have it—yet."

Last January, the President ordered a new, more powerful commission to take up the issue, and during its debate Mr. Sadat made it clear that he thought unlimited freedom dangerous. When more than 40 members of the Assembly applied for permission to create their own separate groupings, he decided political fragmentation.

However, two months later, it was decided to set up the three groupings—center, left and right—in keeping with the President's deliberate gradualism.

—HENRY TANNER

4 Pop Musicians Lose Appeal in Prague Court

PRAGUE, Nov. 11 (UPI).—A Prague court today rejected an appeal by four members of the pop group Plastic People of the Universe, who were sentenced to jail for nonconformist and unruly behavior, court sources said. The four were jailed for terms between eight and 18 months.

A group of dissident politicians and intellectuals has described the closed-door proceedings as a "witch-hunt," protesting in an open letter to the government that anybody with views differing from those of the regime is subjected to "continual abuse of civil rights and liberties."

Israeli Bombardments

TEL AVIV, Nov. 11 (AP).—Israeli artillery is bombarding Palestinian guerrilla targets in southern Lebanon in a bid to block a possible resurgence of guerrilla actions on Israel's border, informed sources said today.

The bombardments are also aimed to warn the Syrian Army in Lebanon against moving south to the Israeli border zone, the sources said.

Official Offices in Ruins

Classrooms, Bars Deserted In Soweto as Arrests Go On

By Jim Hoagland

SOWETO, South Africa, Nov. 11 (UPI).—The once-packed classrooms and speakeasies of this black township of nearly a million residents stand deserted today. Mounds of rubbish and trash mount daily in the streets and the government's administrative centers and liquor stores lie in ruins.

Five months of protest, riots, police raids and simmering internal violence have scarred and shaken this sprawling compound that houses Johannesburg's black workers and their families. Black rebellion and white police efforts to crush it continue to dominate daily life in Soweto.

Student protests and fears of new police raids on classrooms for mass arrests of students have effectively shut down Soweto's schools at final-examination time. Police this week switched to raiding houses and picking up school-age youngsters off the streets in their effort to break the student movement.

New Resentment

Soweto residents report that what they see as the indiscriminate arrests of hundreds of Soweto youths in recent days is fostering new sympathy for the students among previously uncommitted adults and creating dangerous new resentment of the police.

The new clandestine student organization that led the June protests that erupted into widespread racial disturbances still issues proclamations calling on adults to continue the struggle. It is also enforcing the boycott of school examinations and has forced the closing of Soweto's illegal but officially tolerated shebeens, or speakeasies.

"The students are the de facto government of Soweto today," the Rev. Manas Buthelezi, one of the community's most important spokesmen, said.

At Orlando High School, teachers who were due to administer year-end examinations sat yesterday morning playing cards or reading novels. None of the school's 1,000 students had turned up.

"They won't be back until the government scraps this insult known as Bantu education," Orlando principal, T.W. Kambele, said. "They won't give up the struggle."

Warning in Classroom

At another school, only 19 of the 350 students scheduled to take examinations appeared, and they quickly left when another youth came into the classroom and warned them: "You are all in danger. Get out."

An African educator who witnessed the scene said that the youth did not appear to be a student at the school. Several Soweto residents reported that in recent weeks nonstudent political activists, evidently associated with long-outlawed black parties, have appeared in Soweto and joined the rebellion started by students.

These efforts appear to be making good an activist pledge to have students "lose a year" rather than continue their schooling under the government's special curriculum for blacks, called Bantu education.

Equal education for whites and the country's 76-per-cent black population has been the central issue in the student protests. Now, the increasing number of arrests in Soweto has added another—the demand for the release of student prisoners.

"None of the students sleep at home now," a teacher reported. Few whites venture into Soweto, which is 15 miles southwest of Johannesburg. The first permits for journalists to visit Soweto since the August and September riots were issued only in recent days.

Most of the government's 22 administrative centers, where white bureaucrats collected rents, determined housing assignments

and change in the South African policy of surrounding itself by a series of small African homeland states.

That the structure of the new state be approved by a free vote of all the people living in the territory.

That the laws of the new state not discriminate against any racial minority. The new state would be overwhelmingly black.

2 Deaths in Rhodesia

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Nov. 11 (AP).—Two Rhodesians were reported killed by black nationalist guerrillas today—the 11th anniversary of the white-minority government's declaration of independence from Britain.

Security chiefs said a 56-year-old white civilian working as a mechanic for the police was killed when his Land Rover hit a mine "near the Zambian border" in northwestern Rhodesia. They said a black policeman died in an ambush in another, undisclosed part of the country.

Dutch Soldiers Must Pass on Ammunition

THE HAGUE, Nov. 11 (AP).

—Dutch soldiers are under orders to hold their fire during training because, if war breaks out, there won't be enough bullets to go around.

Assistant Defense Secretary Abraham Stemerink told parliament that if the army continues using so much ammunition it will soon have to break into supplies set aside for war.

Mr. Stemerink said during a debate on the defense budget that he had ordered army chiefs to use fewer bullets until supplies are replenished next year.

Parliament Is Criticized

(Continued from Page 1)

of the Transport and General Workers Union, the nation's largest, said the Commons vote would not improve industrial relations in the docks, but he pledged continued support for the government, and promised: "The union is most definitely not threatening a dock strike."

Mr. Jones added in a statement: "The union naturally will do all it can through constitutional means to retrieve the position—we want to make progress through the elected Parliament and not through the government will take all possible steps."

Mr. Callaghan told Parliament this afternoon that the government "will continue to save what it can from the dockwork bill. I want dockland to understand that."

But the government is in a difficult position. It is trying to get several major socialist bills through Parliament before Nov. 23, when the present session ends and the new session begins the next day, automatically wiping out all unfinished legislation.

It is caught between the House of Lords, which keeps sliding up its legislation with amendments, and a rare situation in the Commons where all the smaller opposition groups are combining against the "socialist nature" of these particular bills.

Laborites, especially left-wingers, are again calling for abolition of the Lords, the ancient upper chamber of non-elected peers which always has a conservative majority. But Mrs. Thatcher in her speech said the Lords and the opposition were in tune with the British people in opposing the current bills.

In the present climate, it is vital for the government that Labor members of parliament stay loyal—but two of them rebelled and abstained in the vote early today, which, combined with a sickness absentee, caused the defeat.

John Mackintosh and Brian Walden, both on Labor's right wing, said they thought the bill would make a bad law and not help solve Britain's economic troubles. But they pledged support for the government apart from this.

Mr. Callaghan arrived in Paris tonight for talks and a dinner with French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing. The visit was seen as a sign that Callaghan does not feel the situation at home is dangerous enough for him to cancel these important discussions, which both sides regard as marking a new and warmer relationship between the two countries.

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After Court Accepted Plea to Die 'Like a Man'

Governor of Utah Stays Slayer's Execution

From Wire Dispatches

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 11.—Gov. Calvin Rampton today stayed for two days the execution of condemned killer Gary Mark Gilmore, who had pleaded the Utah Supreme Court to let him die "like a man" on Monday.

The governor's stay will remain in effect until Wednesday, when the State Board of Pardons will take up Gilmore's case and decide whether to grant a further delay, let the execution occur at a new date set by the judge who sentenced him to death, or commute the sentence to life imprisonment.

Gov. Rampton acted less than 24 hours after the Supreme Court listened to Gilmore ask to be allowed to die "with dignity, like a man" on Monday morning.

The court, by a vote of 4 to 1, ruled that he be put to death by a firing squad.

Gilmore—one of 444 persons in death rows in the United States—would be the first person to be executed since 1967.

The decision, which reversed a 2-to-2 decision on Monday that granted a stay of execution, said: "The stay of execution heretofore granted is withdrawn and vacated and any appeal filed on behalf of Gary Gilmore is dismissed forthwith."

The 35-year-old prisoner was convicted last month of the slaying in July of a motel manager in Provo. Gilmore disavowed his court-appointed attorneys last week when he rejected the attorneys' plan to appeal his case and he asked the state's high court to allow his execution to be carried out by firing squad at dawn on Monday, the day set by the trial judge.

Penalty Accepted
Gilmore appeared before the Supreme Court, handcuffed and in white prison garb, and said: "I believe I was given a fair trial, and I think the sentence was proper, and I'm willing to accept it like a man and wish it to be carried out without delay."

If the sentence is carried out, it will be the first execution since the U.S. Supreme Court handed down a decision July 2



Gary Mark Gilmore

saying that capital punishment was not inherently unconstitutional.

However, that decision said the death sentence had safeguards, and while it upheld the capital-punishment laws of Texas, Georgia and Florida, it struck down those of North Carolina and Louisiana.

The reaction to the court ruling raised the possibility of an appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court that might result in another stay of the execution.

Conflict Suggested

A point that apparently might be raised in an appeal is that one of Gilmore's newly appointed attorneys, Denis Boaz, is said to be a writer as well as a California lawyer and may have a contract to write about the case. Mr. Boaz would not comment on this, other than to say he is a free-lance writer.

This might be construed as a conflict of interest, a possibility

raised by David Kendall of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who is considered an expert on the subject of capital punishment litigation.

The decision has sent Samuel Smith, warden of the state prison here, back to the file that contains the names of volunteers who want to man the guns of the firing squad.

The prison phone has been busy since Gilmore, a convict who has spent most of his life behind bars, pleaded with the court to execute him. The callers, more than two dozen of them, were volunteering to shoot him. Their names have been added to a list of volunteers that has been untapped since the last execution was held in Utah 15 years ago.

Now, Warden Smith has begun to review the list, conscious of the burden of selecting five volunteers who can dispassionately perform an act of capital punishment. The warden said he would draw the names from the list of volunteers after he had screened out those who sought participation for "unhealthy" reasons.

"I can't judge everyone's motive," he said, "and I'm not sure what criteria I should use in evaluation. I'm just looking for solid citizens."

W. German Ship Recovers F-14 Jet. Heads for Shore

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (UPI).—The Navy announced today that a sunken F-14 Tomcat fighter plane which it has been trying to recover for more than a month has been successfully lifted aboard a civilian salvage ship off the Scottish coast.

The salvage vessel secured the airplane late in the day and will head for the Scottish port of Rosyth where the plane will start on a trip back to the United States and an investigation of what caused it to go out of control and plunge into the North Atlantic.

Officials expect the plane to be little more than junk when finally recovered. But they consider recovery important to keep the fighter's sensitive equipment out of Soviet hands. On Oct. 30, the Navy recovered a highly classified Phoenix missile that had fallen from the aircraft.

In its announcement, the Navy said the F-14 "is presently on the surface of the water four miles from the entrance of Westray Firth in the Orkney Islands," suspended by cables from the West German salvage ship Taurus.

Moscow Pushes Its Vienna Plan

MOSCOW, Nov. 11 (UPI).—The Soviet Union attacked the West today for lack of progress at the Vienna talks on troop reductions in Central Europe and accused NATO of "circumventing" agreements.

A lengthy commentary by Tass called on members of NATO to accept a Soviet bloc proposal for a two-stage, equal cutback—a position the West has repeatedly rejected because Warsaw Pact forces outnumber the West's in Europe.

Tass said the negotiating positions of the West and the Warsaw Pact in the three-year-old talks are "hardly compatible" and the

14 Countries Meet To Discuss Limits On Nuclear Sales

LONDON, Nov. 11 (UPI).—Officials of 14 Western and East European countries met here today to discuss how to keep nuclear exports from contributing

to nuclear proliferation. The Foreign Office said the meeting will continue through tomorrow. It said the participating countries are Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, East and West Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Poland, the Soviet Union, Sweden, Britain and the United States.

A 15th country, which a Foreign Office spokesman refused to identify by name, is represented by an observer. The spokesman would not say whether it is Switzerland.

The committee, which has given itself the informal name of the "London Group," started as a group of seven nations early last year and now has grown to 15.

It held a number of meetings here in secret last year, refusing even to identify its members. It was only today that the 14 full members were named officially.

Officials said the Soviet Union has cooperated fully with the West on this problem.

Angolan Leader Hints at New Aid For Nationalists

LONDON, Nov. 11 (Reuters).—President Agostinho Neto of Angola said today that his country faced a threat from imperialist "bases for aggression" in South-West Africa (Namibia) and hinted at new concrete Angolan aid for nationalists operating in the neighboring territory.

He was speaking in Luanda on the first anniversary of Angola's independence from Portuguese colonial rule. His speech was broadcast by the Luanda radio and monitored here.

"He said the establishment of 'bases for aggression' against Angola and Mozambique was emerging as one of the purposes of the attempt to find neo-colonialist solutions for Namibia and Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), apparently referring to the South African-sponsored constitutional conference on South-West Africa and the U.S.-British peace plan for Rhodesia."

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Associated Press.

Jimmy Carter's cottage during his stay at St. Simons Island, Ga. On lookout: newsman.

Woman Heads Washington Staff

Carter Names Aides for His Transition Office

By Edward Walsh

ST. SIMONS ISLAND, Ga., 11 (UPI).—President-elect Jimmy Carter yesterday named top officials of his transition office in Washington.

Campaign aides and members of his pre-election transition staff dominate the staff, and Barbara Blum, Mr. Carter's wife, is named director of the Washington transition office.

Mr. Carter's press secretary, J. Powell, who made the announcement, said the overall transition operation will remain in the direction of Jack Wat-son, 38, the Atlanta attorney who headed the pre-election

transition group. The Blum, 37, is an Atlanta housewife and former vice president of the Restaurant Association of Georgia.

Mr. Powell also announced other appointments: Bowman Cutler, 34, a former assistant to the president of Washington Post Co., will redraft the transition office's

legislative assistant to Democratic Sen. Philip Hart of Michigan, will be in charge of government organization and regulatory reform activities in the transition office.

Talent Scouts
Three men were named to Carter's "talent inventory" which will recruit people for appointments in the Carter administration. They are:

London Butler, 35, who was political director of the Carter campaign.

Matt Coffey, 35, a director of White House personnel under President Lyndon Johnson and former president of the Association of Public Radio Stations.

Dick Fleming, an urban development specialist.

Three others will be in charge of policy development and liaison with federal agencies, according to Mr. Powell. They are:

Stuart A. Gorman, a professor at the State University of New York at Stony Brook, who was director of Mr. Carter's staff during the campaign.

John H. Harbo, a former Washington representative for New York City, and Curtis Hays, 35, a Los Angeles attorney, former clerk to Supreme

Justice Potter Stewart.

Mr. Powell also said that Mr. Carter has named Lawrence B. Bump, 35, an assistant director of U.S. Conference of Mayors.

John Segerson, 40, a chief administrative officer of the city of Atlanta and former aide to New York Mayor John Lindsay, to the transition planning staff.

Reason with Congress will remain in the hands of Frank R. Moore, according to Mr. Powell. Mr. Moore had that job during the campaign, and was criticized for some Capitol Hill for his

prudence and conservatism. But Powell said yesterday that Moore was handicapped by a large staff and that had done "an outstanding

Modest Inauguration
Carter aide said, meanwhile, the inauguration Jan. 20 will not be elaborate or highly

ed. The inauguration will be modest, he said, and "Bard" will not be known, he said. "Bard" is the name of the recently discussed inaugural planners will mark

changing of the government from a Republican to a Democratic administration.

Mr. Thana, 38, a Washington attorney, has been involved in

inaugural preparations for the last month. Mr. Carter appointed him as the Democratic National Convention director, and some inaugural decisions to make in advance of Election Day.

The cost of Richard Nixon's second inauguration in 1973 was \$4 million, the most expensive in history. It included swearing-in ceremonies at the Capitol, the inaugural parade, five inaugural balls, concerts and a reception for Vice-President Spiro Agnew.



Associated Press.

Jimmy Carter going over some of the transition papers.

Diverse Activity Possible

Kissinger to Open New Talks—About His Personal Future

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (UPI).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger let it be known yesterday that he plans to meet with "a few people" in the coming weeks about his work after leaving public office.

His statement, issued by State Department spokesman Robert Fumuso, superseded an earlier Kissinger assertion that he would consider it "improper" to discuss financial affairs while still in the government.

Nobody would identify the people whom Mr. Kissinger plans to meet to discuss his future. However, friends said he expects to write a book within the next two or three years, and is exploring the possibility of fulfilling a quasi-independent role as an adviser and consultant, possibly combined with an academic appointment.

Mr. Kissinger may join corporate boards of directors, according to one friend, but definitely will not take a government post. Those familiar with his thinking said there is little chance that he will accept reported offers to be a television commentator, considering such a post to be beneath his dignity.

Offers Accepted
Former Under Secretary of State Carlyle Maw, who was Mr. Kissinger's personal lawyer before joining the government, said he has been accepting "offers, suggestions and proposals" directed to Mr. Kissinger in recent weeks, but that the Cabinet officer has not yet given them his attention.

Mr. Maw confirmed that Mr. Kissinger has received several proposals related to the projected book. The lawyer said, however, that he has seen no outline and that he does not believe Mr. Kissinger has started drafting a manuscript. Mr. Maw, who returned to private law practice in September, denied a published report that Mr. Kissinger has chosen a literary agent.

A New York literary source said that Mr. Kissinger's memoirs are considered to have potential as "a very big book of our time," although nobody knows what he will cover in his writings, or how frank and inside the curtain will be. The source said that publishing houses have submitted offers over many months, with no response from representatives of Mr. Kissinger except to acknowledge receipt of the offers.

European publishers are said to be particularly enthusiastic about a Kissinger book. A rumor, subsequently denied, swept European

literary circles last week that rights to the book were to be put up for auction in London within a few days.

Lawrence Eagleburger, Mr. Kissinger's executive secretary, said that, like other retired secretaries of state, Mr. Kissinger will arrange to gain access to his government documents after his departure from public service.

Mr. Eagleburger said that extensive "memoranda of conversations" covering talks between Mr. Kissinger and foreign and U.S. leaders are part of this official file, but a legal adviser has ruled that notes of his telephone conversations are "personal papers" which may be taken with him when he leaves government.

Some of Mr. Kissinger's most important exchanges with presidents and foreign leaders are believed to have been conducted by telephone. Some private attorneys believe that records of telephone conversations monitored during Richard Nixon's presidency may be covered by the U.S. court order that requires government retention of the Nixon papers.

According to State Department regulations, no papers that have not been explicitly designated or filed as personal at the time of origin or receipt may be removed when an official resigns.

The line between official records and "personal papers" is the subject of a memorandum awaiting final clearance, which the National Archives and Records Service plans to send within a few days to all government departments.

Mr. Eagleburger said he expects Mr. Kissinger to be "very conservative" in determining which papers are personal documents. "If there is a question about it, it will stay here," Mr. Eagleburger said.

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EXTRA DRY

Absentee Ballot Survey

The International Herald Tribune is making a survey of overseas absentee ballots in the recent U.S. presidential election. Read: who asked such ballots did not receive them are asked to fill the FBI, giving their names and the counties and states involved.

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ON THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, at 9 A.M. Room No. 111, at "la Maison des Notaires", 30-32 Rue de la Montagne in Brussels, Maitre Jean-Marie Vanneste, resident in Belgium, will conduct the sale, totally or by lot, of the following goods:

GROUND FLOOR
Lot 1 Showroom: 210.25 sq.m.
Lot 2 Showroom: 210.25 sq.m.
Lot 3 Showroom: 210.25 sq.m.
Lot 4 Showroom: 210.25 sq.m.
Lot 5 Showroom: 210.25 sq.m.
Lot 6 Showroom: 210.25 sq.m.
Lot 7 Showroom: 210.25 sq.m.
Total surface area, ground floor: 1,261.50 sq.m.

2nd FLOOR
Lot 15 Office: 84.53 sq.m.
Lot 16 Office: 84.53 sq.m.
Lot 17 Office: 84.53 sq.m.
Lot 18 Office: 84.53 sq.m.
Total surface area, 2nd floor: 338.12 sq.m.

4th FLOOR
Lot 23 Office: 84.53 sq.m.
Lot 24 Office: 84.53 sq.m.
Lot 25 Office: 84.53 sq.m.
Lot 26 Office: 84.53 sq.m.
Total surface area, 4th floor: 338.12 sq.m.

6th FLOOR
Lot 31 Office: 84.53 sq.m.
Lot 32 Office: 84.53 sq.m.
Lot 33 Office: 84.53 sq.m.
Lot 34 Office: 84.53 sq.m.
Total surface area, 6th floor: 338.12 sq.m.

8th FLOOR
Lot 39 Office: 84.53 sq.m.
Lot 40 Office: 84.53 sq.m.
Lot 41 Office: 84.53 sq.m.
Lot 42 Office: 84.53 sq.m.
Total surface area, 8th floor: 338.12 sq.m.

10th FLOOR
Lot 47 Office: 84.53 sq.m.
Lot 48 Office: 84.53 sq.m.
Lot 49 Office: 84.53 sq.m.
Lot 50 Office: 84.53 sq.m.
Total surface area, 10th floor: 338.12 sq.m.

12th FLOOR
Lot 55 Office: 84.53 sq.m.
Lot 56 Office: 84.53 sq.m.
Lot 57 Office: 84.53 sq.m.
Lot 58 Office: 84.53 sq.m.
Total surface area, 12th floor: 338.12 sq.m.

1st BASEMENT
Lot 59 4 parking-spaces Nos. 1 to 4
Lot 60 4 parking-spaces Nos. 5 to 8
Lot 61 4 parking-spaces Nos. 9 to 12
Lot 62 4 parking-spaces Nos. 13 to 16
Lot 63 4 parking-spaces Nos. 17 to 20
Lot 64 4 parking-spaces Nos. 21 to 24
Lot 65 4 parking-spaces Nos. 25 to 28
Lot 66 4 parking-spaces Nos. 29 to 32
Lot 67 4 parking-spaces Nos. 33 to 36
Lot 68 4 parking-spaces Nos. 37 to 40
Lot 69 4 parking-spaces Nos. 41 to 44
Lot 70 4 parking-spaces Nos. 45 to 48
Lot 71 4 parking-spaces Nos. 49 to 52
Lot 72 4 parking-spaces Nos. 53 to 56
Lot 73 Partial.

2 parking spaces Nos. 57 to 59 partially corresponding to the surface area of lot 54. Total surface area, 1st basement: 1,162 sq.m. - 99 parking spaces.

2nd BASEMENT
Lot 74 Partial.
Lot 75 4 parking-spaces Nos. 100 to 103
Lot 76 4 parking-spaces Nos. 104 to 107
Lot 77 4 parking-spaces Nos. 108 to 111
Lot 78 4 parking-spaces Nos. 112 to 115
Lot 79 4 parking-spaces Nos. 116 to 119
Lot 80 4 parking-spaces Nos. 120 to 123
Lot 81 4 parking-spaces Nos. 124 to 127
Lot 82 4 parking-spaces Nos. 128 to 131
Lot 83 4 parking-spaces Nos. 132 to 135
Lot 84 4 parking-spaces Nos. 136 to 139
Lot 85 4 parking-spaces Nos. 140 to 143
Lot 86 4 parking-spaces Nos. 144 to 147
Lot 87 4 parking-spaces Nos. 148 to 151
Lot 88 4 parking-spaces Nos. 152 to 155
Lot 89 4 parking-spaces Nos. 156 to 159
Lot 90 4 parking-spaces Nos. 160 to 163
Lot 91 4 parking-spaces Nos. 164 to 167
Lot 92 Partial.

3 parking spaces Nos. 168 to 170 partially corresponding to the surface area of lot 34. Total surface area, 2nd basement: 1,750 sq.m. - 148 parking spaces.

3rd BASEMENT
Lot 93 Partial.
Lot 94 4 parking-spaces Nos. 200 to 203
Lot 95 4 parking-spaces Nos. 204 to 207
Lot 96 4 parking-spaces Nos. 208 to 211
Lot 97 4 parking-spaces Nos. 212 to 215
Lot 98 4 parking-spaces Nos. 216 to 219
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Policy Sought by Ford Aides

U.S. Weighs Tying Arms Sale to Iran's Holding on Oil Price

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (AP)—President Ford's administration is considering whether to tie the sale of arms to Iran to the price of oil, a move that would be a significant step in the administration's effort to curb the flow of arms to Iran.

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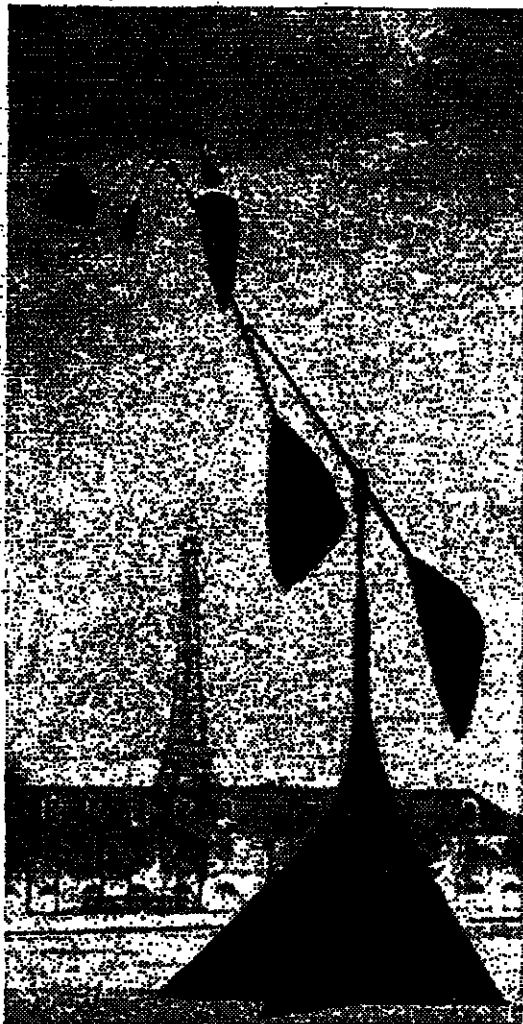
Mid-December session. The oil ministers of the 13 nations in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries are meeting in mid-December in Geneva to discuss the oil price.

Kissinger and other senior administration officials have been warning that any increase in oil prices would have catastrophic effects on such nations as Britain and Italy as well as on the developing countries.

Collar Crimes Record, FBI Says

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (UPI)—Upgraded FBI probes into collar crime produced a record of 4,800 convictions in the year ended June 30, five times the number obtained in the previous 10 months, the bureau yesterday said.

Investigations turned up widespread wrongdoing ranging from land frauds in Arizona to securities in Missouri and serial espionage in Illinois to loadings of grain in Louisiana, the FBI said. The investigations resulted in fines, savings recoveries of misused funds and \$208 million.



Associated Press.

CALDER WORKS—Part of a stabile (above) that was in 1971 exhibition in Paris, and a large mobile on the Unesco grounds in Paris.

Sculptor Alexander Calder, 78, Dies in N.Y.

(Continued from Page 1)

Sachs, near Tours, he was an unimpeachable and much-venerated figure as he peddled along the Boulevard Saint-Germain in his unvarying red shirt.

Mr. Calder's worldwide popularity was a phenomenon of comparatively recent date. At his New York show in 1955 he sold nothing at all, and in 1956 he said to his New York dealer, Klaus Perls, "What! You think you can get me a thousand dollars for a mobile?"

When this state of affairs came to an end a year or two later, Mr. Calder in his 60s and 70s proved equal to all the demands upon him, no matter how numerous or how varied these were.

Working in his new cathedral-like studio and at an engineering shop not far from his house in Saché, he completed one gigantic stabile after another and was no less active in the production of major mobiles.

In a small studio set apart for the purpose, he made a habit of producing large numbers of gouaches every year; these paintings with their inimitable air of sardonic festivity proved immensely popular. One of the largest and grandest of his stables was erected in 1974 in Grand Rapids,

Mich., where it was later surveyed with some bemusement by President Ford.

Mr. Calder could make anything: toys, tapestries, stage design, cigarette holders, jewelry, wallpaper, portraits in wire that turned out to be astonishingly "like." Asked to paint an aircraft

Emirates Unable To Choose Ruler

ABU DHABI, Nov. 11 (Reuters)—A twice-postponed meeting of the Supreme Council of the United Arab Emirates failed last weekend to agree on the seven-member union's next president and put off a decision until Nov. 27.

The council must decide, by Dec. 2, it had been expected to ask the present federal President, Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan al-Nahyan of Abu Dhabi, to stay on for a second five-year term.

Earlier this year, Sheikh Zayed, head of the union's largest and richest state, said he wanted to stand down because of his fellow rulers' lack of commitment to federation. Observers said the failure to re-elect him last weekend suggested he was still dissatisfied.

Envoy, at UN, Also Disclaims Annexation

Turkey Denies Partition of Cyprus Is Goal

UNITED NATIONS, Nov. 11 (AP)—Turkish Ambassador Ilker Turkmen told the UN General Assembly yesterday that his government "does not entertain even the remotest notion of annexation or partition" of Cyprus.

His statement in the debate on the Cyprus question countered a charge that Turkey aimed to annex the northern part of Cyprus and later occupy the whole island.

The charge was made at the opening of the debate Monday by Cypriot Foreign Minister John Christophides, whom Mr. Turkmen kept calling "the Greek-Cypriot representative."

He denied Mr. Christophides' accusation that Turkey was bringing thousands of Turks from the mainland to "colonize" the occupied zone in northern Cyprus.

Mr. Turkmen said the "largest number of people" who had come to Cyprus since the Turkish invasion in July, 1974, consisted of Turkish Cypriots who had emigrated to Turkey, Britain or other Commonwealth countries because of Greek-Cypriot "political, administrative, social and economic pressures" and who now had a chance to lead a normal life on Cyprus.

He said that "skilled technicians and workers" had been imported from Turkey to meet immediate economic needs but this movement had stopped several months ago and most of them had returned to Turkey.

Taking issue with Greek-Cypriot accounts of more than 200,000 Greek-Cypriot refugees in Cyprus, Mr. Turkmen said, "The Greek-Cypriot attorney general, in his book entitled 'The Legal Aspects of the Problem of Refugees in Cyprus,' asserts that there cannot be more than 120,000 refugees in Cyprus."

Concerning Mr. Christophides' assertion that 40,000 Turkish troops were in Cyprus, Mr. Turkmen noted that Turkish Foreign Minister Tansu Sabri Caglayangil had told the assembly earlier during the general debate that 12,000 Turkish troops had been withdrawn from the island.

Heavy Burden

He said Turkish Cypriots looked forward to a time in Cyprus "when they would no longer need the protection of the Turkish forces" and the Turkish government also was looking forward to being "relieved of this heavy responsibility."

Mr. Turkmen said, "The only political administration in north Cyprus is the Turkish federated state of Cyprus" under "President [Rauf] Denktash, elected by a 76.61-per-cent majority" over three other candidates last June 20.

He said the Turkish-Cypriot community had "hitherto refrained from claiming external sovereignty" in a desire to keep avenues open for reconciliation and "re-creation of an independent and sovereign republic of Cyprus." But the Greek-Cypriot community had abused "this restraint" by a stream of vilification, he said.

issues with the Turkish federated state of Cyprus.

The Turkish-Cypriot community is the Greek-Cypriot community's only negotiating partner in intercommunal talks and "Turkey is not involved in this negotiating process," Mr. Turkmen said.

Exercising the right of reply, Mr. Christophides accused Mr. Turkmen of "half truths, distortions and misrepresentations." He said Greece and the Greek Cypriots had ruled out both Enosis (union of Cyprus with Greece) and partition. He insisted that Turkey controlled the Turkish-Cypriot negotiators in the intercommunal talks.

"It is Ankara that has invaded Cyprus—it is at Ankara's direction that the intercommunal talks are stalemated," Mr. Christophides said.

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ANKARA arrive 15.15

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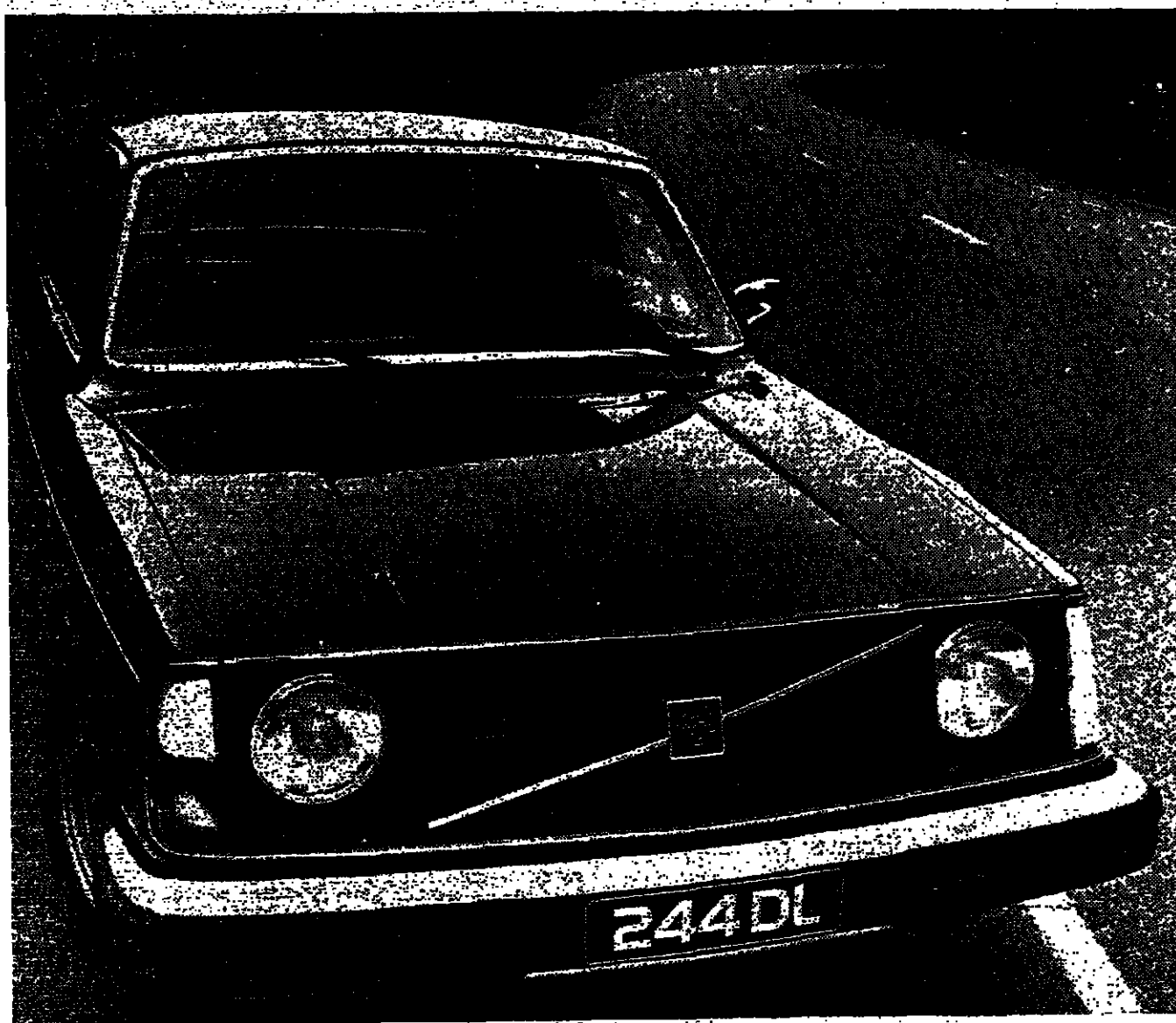


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مكتبة الأمل

More Irrelevancy in the UN

The vote in the UN General Assembly on Tuesday attacking collaboration with South Africa was hard fought. It climaxed two weeks of debate by the representatives of the world at large and involved 10 resolutions. Moreover, it dealt with a problem that is daily becoming more acute—apart from South Africa. It has been pointed out, considering the world issues that have already become acute, was astonishingly irrelevant.

The objective of the debate and its ensuing resolutions was to attack Israel and the "imperialists" for their support of apartheid in South Africa. It has been pointed out accurately, that Israel and the Western countries are by no means the only ones that trade with South Africa. And it can be pointed out that the really critical issue in that general area is Rhodesia's future, which presently is obscured largely by quarrels among the black nationalists and their insistence on winning debating points rather than avoiding a devastating racial war.

In addition, much of the steam for the resolutions came from the Arab states. Since these states have only just succeeded in suspending their own rivalries long enough to back a Syrian spearhead into Lebanon to end or at least bring a truce of sorts in a complex intra-Arab war, it may be questioned whether they are in a position to deliver high moral judgments regarding South Africa. And, too, the Arab relationship with black Africa has its own historic stains. But the Arab nations have been willing to use any pretext to belabor Israel in the UN, and the Israelis gave them an opportunity by a rather blatant assertion of ties with the Vorster government.

As for the Third World generally, it likes

to attack "imperialism"—Western style, that is—and of course the Communist states can disregard the fact that Cuban troops with Soviet arms are trying to extinguish the last embers of non-Communist resistance in Angola, because that activity is, by their own definition, "liberationist" not "imperialist."

But the main point of the South African debate is that it will affect the course of events in Africa only remotely; that it doesn't deal with issues that can now be met and leaves many issues—closely related to the South African problem—dependent on the work of forces and agencies outside the international organization and this, unhappily, is characteristic of the way in which the UN operates.

It has often been said that never was the world more interdependent, yet the means of making that interdependence work are unavailable. This is not for lack of institutions—there are now more agencies for global cooperation than at any time in human history, ranging from common markets of various sorts in many places to the UN itself, which has both a charter responsibility and a number of experienced departments covering most areas of world difficulty.

But human greed and human pride, old hatreds and new fears, carry the UN—like so many other international associations—along lines that lead to conflict rather than collaboration. Each group of states, each band of ethnic aspirants, each established government and each faction that would like to be established—they all find it hard to work together, easy to brawl. The world's difficulty lies not with its institutions but with a human condition that has not yet succeeded in making them work effectively, equitably or even with reasonable common sense.

Iceberg Shortage Ahead?

Mention icebergs and most people's minds immediately turn to thoughts of danger, to recollections of the Titanic sinking beneath the sea with terrible loss of life, after crashing into one of those huge, frozen masses in the North Atlantic. Such images begin in elementary school when children learn about floating icebergs to warn ships and prevent repetition of a Titanic disaster.

But in a world where population, living standards, and raw material needs are rising, the pressure on resources grows incessantly. Yesterday's useless or even harmful material becomes today's—or tomorrow's—essential source of human requirements.

So it is now with icebergs, which are being eyed more and more as a relatively cheap source of water for desert and semi-desert areas. Several years ago, Dr. John Isaacs of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography suggested towing icebergs to southern California from Antarctica and using the melted water from this source to supply the rapidly rising needs of Los Angeles, San Diego and neighboring communities.

Now Saudi Arabia has commissioned a study to investigate the practicality of towing 85-million-ton Antarctic icebergs 5,000 miles to the vicinity of the Saudi port of Jiddah where the ice would be melted for drinking water and for irrigation. The price of a glass of iceberg water in Jiddah, it is

estimated, would be half the cost of a glass of water obtained by desalinating seawater. Off the coast of St. John's, Newfoundland, icebergs are being studied and moved for a completely different reason: to free seabed areas so that drilling can be done for the oil and gas believed to lie under the icebergs.

No doubt the first icebergs to be moved long distances in order to water the deserts and to nourish the humans living there will be considered exotic, even bizarre, experiments. But if these experiments succeed, it will soon be realized that vast quantities of valuable water are frozen in the icebergs and major economic and legal questions will quickly arise. Who owns the icebergs floating in the Arctic and the Antarctic? How much should their owners, if any, be paid per million tons of ice? And sooner or later some imaginative economist will publish a projection forecasting an iceberg shortage by the year 2050 or 2075, the signal perhaps for the nations owning icebergs to get together in a cartel to impose the highest possible iceberg price they can extort from the rest of the world.

To anyone who thinks these prospects are fantastic, we suggest tasting the mind back a few years ago to the days when everyone assumed that there were an infinite number of fish in the sea, and a shortage of fish seemed as unlikely then as a shortage of icebergs does now.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

French-British Talks

In reality, [the talks at Rambouillet this week between British Prime Minister Callaghan and President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing] form part of that great European equilibrium which remains one of the fundamental axes of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's foreign policy. This year the French leader will have met West German Chancellor Schmidt and Mr. Callaghan twice, and Italian Premier Andreotti once.

Thus West Germany is no longer France's only privileged partner. Thus after the classification of principles and ideas and the creation of more or less effective economic, industrial and agricultural systems, Paris is really making efforts towards European construction. Thus, by means of multi-lateral talks, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing will have succeeded, in a way, in setting up the de facto directory which he seems always to have sought.

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

Sino-Soviet Relations

Divining the policies and motives of one elated-up society at a time is hard enough. But two together—in this case the Soviet Union and China, and the problem of how their relations will develop—and the difficulties of guesswork are multiplied fourfold. However, semifacts and official utterances

give some pointers. Western Europe is entitled for the moment to preserve its usual complacent view that strains short of war between Peking and Moscow will go on working to its advantage. But if Albania is nervous about what China's future policies might be, so should Europe be, for with Mao gone the possibility of change sometime is there.

—From the Guardian (London).

Rhodesia: Prospects Are Dim

Despite the heavy emphasis still being given at the Geneva conference on Rhodesia to a date for independence—the blacks say one year, Mr. Smith 23 months—the real problem lies elsewhere. It centers on what role, if any, Britain could play in a transition period. Merely to appoint an acting governor-general, with a few senior army and police officers and a civil service secretariat, might look like a fine gesture. In fact it would be but one more step into the mire of responsibility without power. The government has probably absolutely ruled out the question of committing any British troops to Rhodesia. If this is the case, the black nationalists have no choice between breaking off the talks or accepting Mr. Smith's offer of majority rule within two years, and getting down to agreeing on details. The prospects are not bright.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 12, 1901

NEW YORK—The United States Army is considering the advisability of abandoning the sword as an unnecessary military equipment, owing to the experience of the British forces in South Africa. The weapon is regarded as an impediment instead of a benefit, as it interferes with marching and is an encumbrance to mounted officers.

Fifty Years Ago

November 12, 1926

LONDON—George Bernard Shaw, Irish dramatist, novelist, and essayist, was surprised and a little mystified today when he received word from Oslo that the Swedish Academy had awarded him the Nobel Prize in Literature for 1925. Shaw, as quick as ever, said: "I think they awarded it to me because I wrote nothing that year."



"The South Korean Sap-Suckers Are Flocking in Washington."

Sauce for the Gander

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON—One of the early problems to confront Jimmy Carter as President will almost certainly be the ripening scandal of South Korean covert activities in the United States. It is a delicate problem with disturbing implications, involving as it does both foreign policy and domestic politics, morals and law.

Agents of Park Chung Hee, the South Korean dictator, have spent millions here in recent years trying to buy influence; that much is already clear from newspaper investigations. What makes it especially awkward for Carter is that leading Democratic congressmen have been among the main recipients of the Korean largesse.

The House Democratic whip, Rep. John J. McFall, of California, admitted after the election—that he had denied it before—that he got \$3,000 from Tongson Park, a Korean businessman and operator in Washington. The money was for a campaign contribution but went into general office funds for McFall's use. He also got an expensive digital watch and silver tea service.

Warm Relations

The retiring speaker of the House, Carl Albert, has had warm relations with South Korean representatives, and he has on his staff in an influential role a person of Korean birth, Sue Park Thomson. Last summer the House International Relations Committee, in a rare action, voted unanimously for a resolution that among other things criticized the trial in Seoul of 18 opponents of President Park. At the last minute Speaker Albert took the resolution off the House calendar.

There are suspicions, too, about the activities of the Korean evangelist Sun Myung Moon. Recent reports suggest that South Korea's Central Intelligence Agency inspired 1974 demonstrations by Moon's followers against the impeachment of Richard Nixon.

The KCIA has also reportedly been using its physical muscle inside the United States. Its agents are said to operate in a large Korean community in Los Angeles, intimidating and even beating individuals opposed to President Park.

All this offends the most basic U.S. sense of self-respect. For a minor foreign power to treat the United States as a target for bribery and intimidation is humiliating.

Chile and Iran

And South Korea is not the only country to have agents acting here in a brazen way. Chile and Iran are two other examples. The Chilean secret police are believed to have connections with Cuban spies suspected of various acts of terrorism, including the murder in Washington of the former Chilean foreign minister, Orlando Letelier.

Most Americans must find it repellent to have such things happening in their country. But how many have stopped to think that what has been done here is exactly what we have done unto others? The U.S. CIA has paid politicians and editors in countries around the globe. It has planned assassinations, waged secret wars and encouraged military coups against constitutional governments. All that is familiar stuff after the last two years.

The Korean scandal reminds us how dangerous it is for the United States to act as if its constitutional, legal and ethical standards stopped at the water's edge. If we pay foreign politicians as a matter of course, and wiretap our nationals abroad and plot violence, it is hard to object to other countries behaving the same way.

Cynical Answer

The first step in dealing with the covert South Korean activities is to have a tough official investigation and get the facts into the open. The next is to make clear that the United States will not tolerate dirty tricks here by the secret policemen and agents of other countries—whether their governments are Communist "enemies" or right-wing "friends." But such actions are not likely to be effective unless we convince

the world that we are prepared to abide by similar rules ourselves.

When President Ford was asked in 1974 whether it was his policy to "destabilize" other governments, he replied that every country does that sort of thing. It was a cynical answer—and one that is self-defeating for this country because it does not fit our image of ourselves.

The Carter administration should move quickly to do what Ford refused: limit covert operations by law to situations that, in Clark Clifford's phrase, threaten

to have "a profound impact on the continued existence of this country." And the administration should underline its commitment to law by bringing to book, at last, those U.S. intelligence officials who lied under oath and committed other crimes.

None of that is easy, but as a matter of simple self-interest it is necessary. And after all, it was Jimmy Carter who said beginning as long ago as last March, "Our policies should be as open and honest and decent as the American people themselves."

Mideast A-Power Issue

By William Beecher

WASHINGTON—Although it made the front pages of some major U.S. papers this week, that Israel had denied admission to its secret nuclear facility at Dimona to 13 U.S. senators, it shouldn't have come as much of a surprise.

Israel has barred outsiders from Dimona for at least seven years. It has long since dropped the silly claim that the principal product there was textiles.

Though Israel won't admit it, Dimona is the heart of its most sensitive defense program: The fabrication of what some top U.S. analysts believe to be at least 12 nuclear weapons.

The smugness are on a fact-finding mission trying to make up their minds whether to go along with the sale of nuclear power plants to both Israel and Egypt. Their principal stated concern is whether the proposed safeguards are tight enough to prevent the diversion of nuclear material to make weapons.

Irony

Ironically, President Nixon offered the nuclear plants to the two Mideast antagonists in the summer of 1974—barely a month after India surprised and vexed the world with its first nuclear explosion. Nixon, then, the offer in such a way that denied by the Congress to one world mean denial to both.

Israel desperately wants to expand its nuclear generation of electricity to diminish its dependence for energy on outside sources in the event of war. Most of its oil comes from Iran; most of its coal from South Africa. A naval blockade of the Bab el Mandeb Strait at the entrance to the Red Sea would choke off both. To try to counter the threat of a blockade there would require very extensive and expensive Israeli naval forces.

Egypt, too, very much wants nuclear power plants. While it is generating considerable electricity at the Aswan High Dam, and has been discovering increasing stocks of oil under the Gulf of Suez, nuclear energy is the wave of the future. It offers a hedge against the time when oil is no longer in simple supply. Even Iran, one of the world's largest oil producers, is placing its long-range bet on nuclear energy.

And here the issues begin to get complicated. Even if foolproof safeguards were placed on Egyptian power plants, rendering the possibility of diversion of weapon-grade material infinitesimal, Israel would prefer to see the proposed U.S. sale to Egypt, as currently conceived, fall through—even if that means Israel would fall to get U.S. plants, too.

Look Elsewhere

That might result in Egypt then turning to France, or West Germany, or even the Soviet Union, for substitute nuclear power plants. Israel sources say they would prefer that. Why?

"The United States," explains an Israeli, "unlike any other country, provides a good deal of nuclear technology with its plants and this technological base is more threatening over the long run in terms of Egypt getting a sophisticated nuclear weapons capability than if it could steal and hide away a small amount of plutonium."

In other words, some Israeli experts fear it more likely that in time Egypt will develop nuclear

arms if it builds up a wide base of expertise in nuclear physics and technology. And it is more likely to do that with U.S. plants and assistance.

But if the United States should back off its offer to Egypt, either because of congressional heel-dragging or because of a negative decision by the Carter administration, then the tenuous U.S. influence in Egypt might collapse, forcing Cairo back to dependence on the Soviet Union, not only for nuclear energy, but for arms and economic aid as well.

Proposals

So Israel has privately proposed two things: 1) That U.S. regulations be amended to require an impartial finding that a country has a pressing need for additional energy sources before the United States would agree to provide nuclear power plants; and 2) that if, nevertheless, the United States is to build a plant in Egypt, the first one should be a joint Egyptian-Israeli facility in the Sinai Desert, where joint control presumably would minimize the passing by Americans of much basic nuclear physics information to either side.

Earlier this year, Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy warned: "If Israel explodes an atomic device, Egypt will obtain a similar weapon or manufacture it. We have scientists capable enough to mount a reaction in this field, and there are no scientific or technological barriers in our way."

Jimmy Carter, because of his early training in nuclear submarine work, knows a good deal about the technology. But the Mideast power plant issue could provide an early test of his political understanding and skill.

Mr. Beecher, a member of the Washington bureau of the Boston Globe, is a former deputy defense secretary for public affairs.

Letters

'Primer for Losers'

Congratulations to William Safire for his lucid and realistic understanding of the Carter-Ford struggle in "A Primer for the Losers" (Herald, Nov. 6-7).

It is refreshing to read a commentator who looks at the meaning of a political situation and does not promote his own ideology.

SILA CANTAL
London.

Spoiler Strategy

I write to protest against Anthony Lewis's nasty reference to Eugene McCarthy ("Amazing Grace," H.T. Nov. 5) as a "spoiled child" seeking to "frustrate the popular will." It might perhaps have been unfortunate, had McCarthy taken sufficient votes from Carter to tip the Electoral College balance to Mr. Ford. In that event, however, one would have done better to denounce not a candidate, but rather the arcane and undemocratic Electoral College system.

Knowing from the polls that Carter's election was a "sure thing," McCarthy did of course hope to increase the impact of his own candidacy by taking some electoral votes from the Georgian. A similar strategy, I would add,

Chris Matthews

From Rome:

By keeping a close
watch on Italy today
you get a fair idea of
what may be happening,
next door, tomorrow.

ROME—The popular myth that Italy ranks in political importance only fractionally above, say, Arizona, survives. And after all, why not? When neither ambiguous, convoluted nor frivolous, Italian affairs are, worse, inconclusive. Long after Lockheed's skeletons have been pulled out of closets in the Netherlands and Japan, Italian parliamentary investigators—who haven't secured a conviction in 30 years—are still shuttling across the Atlantic in search of evidence. Italian justice still hasn't decided whether it was anarchists or fascists who planted the bomb that killed 16 people and maimed 87 at Milan's Bank of Agriculture in December, 1969. To be on the safe side, representatives of both political persuasions have been sent up for trial.

Another matter is Venice—sinking into the sea. Only after huge sums of money have been collected to avert disaster does it transpire that, after all, the pearl of the Adriatic will manage to keep afloat. But the price of gasoline goes up again. People soon learn to take their Italian news with a pinch of salt. Then to straggle their shoulders.

Hard to Crisp

And yet Italy is important, and uniquely significant to the international community. The idea is a hard one to grasp, having little to do either with geography, strategy, Realpolitik or the pattern of international alliances. For Italy's real relevance lies in the fact that she represents a living socio-political laboratory where experimental work tends to be far in advance of that done anywhere else.

A few examples: The unification of Italy preceded Germany's by a decade. Italian Fascism served as the model for the Nazi variety. The great social upheaval of May, 1968, happened in February in Italy and, incidentally, left far deeper marks here than it did in neighboring France. The floating of the lira in 1973 set off an international chain reaction that resulted in the floating of all major currencies and the collapse of the Bretton Woods system. Most recently, Italy's version of Euro-Communism has served as a polestar to other European nations, notably France.

The reasons for this defy any simple explanation. It's tempting to resort to the intangibles of national characteristics and say that, somehow, the flashpoint comes earlier here. Be that as it may, Italy has few rivals as a political catalyst and by keeping a close watch on what's happening here, you get a fair idea of what may be happening, next door, tomorrow.

Just now, the Italians are simultaneously trying to grapple with their worst economic crisis since World War II (a term used here whenever the lira goes over 800 to the dollar, but apparently justified in this case) and with the problems of a Communist participation in government. The two questions are closely connected and of enormous relevance to Italy's neighbors. Sooner or later, they too will have to face something of the kind.

Search for Answer

For Italy, newly rich and even more newly poor, is searching for the answer to a riddle facing all consumer-based capitalist economies: How to reconcile increasing demand and expectations with an increasing scarcity of resources. The problem is posed in acute form here not simply because of

a national tendency toward hyperbole, but because Italy, more than any other industrialized country, is dependent on imported raw materials. The momentum for growth and consumption—the twin goals of the major European societies—is having to be slung into reverse. And it is fast becoming clear that this traumatic shift in gears cannot be done without at the same time bringing about the widest possible consensus.

Just as no austerity policy is possible without the consent of organized labor, no economic recovery program is feasible if the capitalists are busy running their looms over the border and stock prices are in a tailspin. If you're going to hurt people, democratically speaking that is, you need their consent. And belt-tightening hurts, especially in a country where people enjoy spending conspicuously and the tolling masses see no reason at all why they should do without steak while their masters are losing fortunes at roulette in Monte Carlo.

Where Italy is concerned, consensus specifically means giving the Communists a hand in government. They represent around 10 million workers and no economic miracles are about to happen without them being out in. The present ambiguous arrangement whereby the Communist party has a fair-sized share of power, but may not be seen to wield it, is proving not only cumbersome but damaging to all. Government by committee is difficult enough. But imagine what it's like if there's a major war every time the board has to meet.

Compromise

The logic of events is therefore pointing toward a full-scale historic compromise or governing partnership between Italy's two major political forces, the Catholic Christian Democrats and the Communists. And while the ability of this country's politicians to adroitly elude logic should not be underestimated, one should, all the same, consider that the only alternative to a solution by consensus is one imposed by force.

One may further reflect on the fact that the kind of economic chaos resulting from a continuing absence of valid answers to current problems is also highly conducive to authoritarian intervention. Put in the starkest possible terms, the dilemma goes something like this: Either the Italians, and their allies, accept a Communist-partnered government, or an authoritarian regime comes in to make austerity stick. Or an authoritarian regime intervenes to pick up the pieces.

The way things are going, you'd never believe this could be so. There's talk of the Christian Democrats denouncing Premier Andreotti for being too soft on the Communists. There's talk of rebellion against Communist party Secretary Berlinguer for being too soft on Andreotti. There's talk of new elections. Talk.

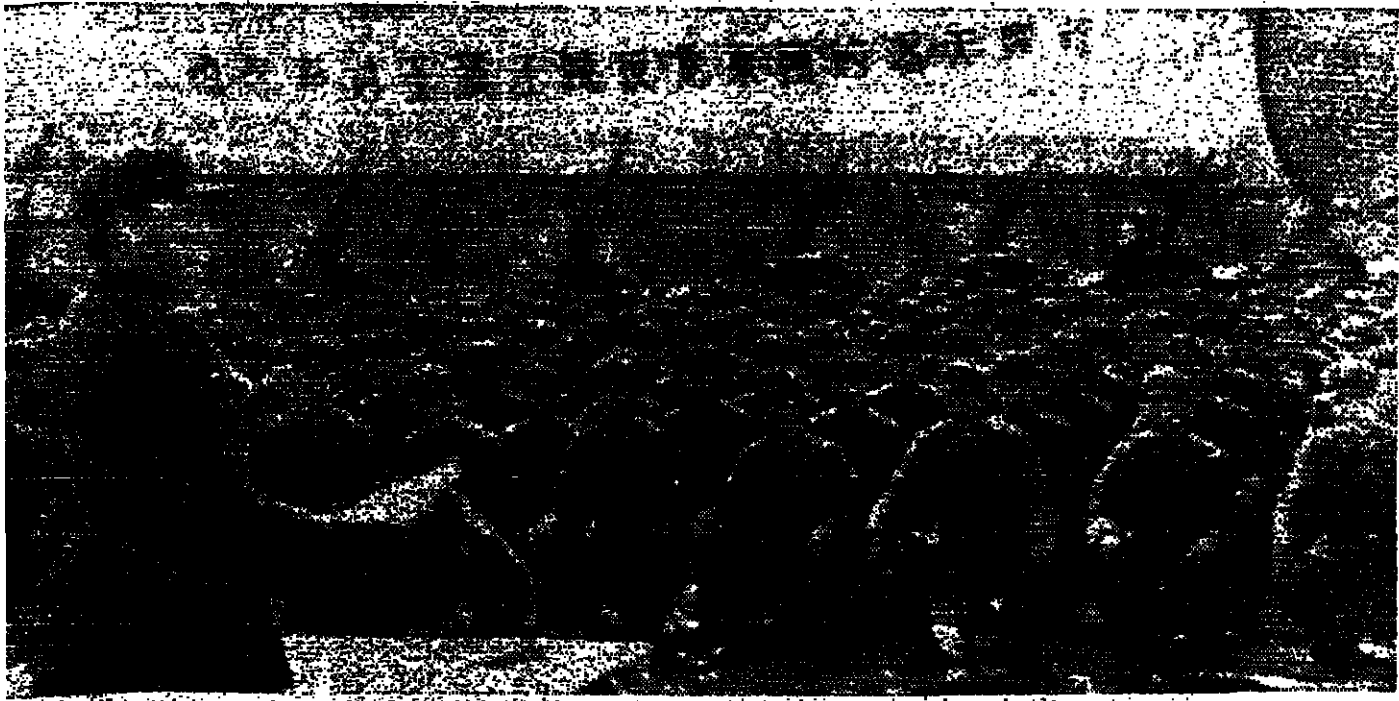
Dilemma

Yet the dilemma is there and no Machiavellian palace intrigues, nor yet a super-sized loan from the United States will make it go away. Italy's neighbors, richer, less vulnerable or with more time in hand, would do well to watch closely what's happening here. And learn from Italy's solutions, good or bad.

So it would seem. On past form, it may turn out that the tides weren't closing in after all. After that, is the IMF, EEC and Bundesbank have been scared into new credit lines.

Italy is important, which is not to say it isn't Disneyland, too.

GEORFFREY POPE
Brussels.



TRAP POINT OF VIEW—Chiang Ching, widow of Mao Tse-tung, and three other disgraced radicals were seen disrupting unity in the Chinese People's Liberation Army at an army assembly in Peking this week.

China Leftists Linked to Movie Attacking Chou

By Fox Butterfield

BEIJING, Nov. 11 (NYT).—Chiang Ching, Mao Tse-tung's widow, and three other senior leaders helped make a movie this week, symbolically attacking Premier Chou En-lai and a chairman of the Chinese Communist party, Hua Guofeng, in the Chinese media.

The movie, called "Atomium," was scheduled to be released Oct. 1, shortly before the 15th anniversary of Mr. Chou's death.

Chiang, who had been a cultural overseer since the Revolution in the late 1940s, has been under attack in the last few days for allegedly suppressing movies as she did not like and using a large number of tractors and scriptwriters.

Blacklist Material
In case, she is said to have led a film crew, and local officials who cooperated, despite a directive by Mao approving its work. According to a series of articles in

the party paper Jiefang Jih Pao, Miss Chiang even sent spies to gather "blacklist material" on the people responsible for the movie and ordered them to be brought before her so she could give them a personal tongue-lashing.

At the same time, Miss Chiang herself, a minor movie actress in Shanghai in the 1930s, was charged with having ordered that hundreds of films from Hollywood and Hong Kong be brought secretly to Peking for her own viewing.

In Personal Terms

Miss Chiang is known to have had a passion for Hollywood movies, though she maintained a rigid rule over the production of movies, operas and ballets inside China and forced them to conform to strict political guidelines. Since the beginning of the Cultural Revolution only about 13 new operas have been performed in China, and only a handful of new movies have been made.

The charges about Miss Chiang's mishandling of China's movie industry are part of a growing litany of accusations evidently designed to discredit and vilify

her. Although many of the charges involve questions of policy, they are often framed in highly personal terms.

In China, since the time of the ancient sage Confucius, policy has been viewed as an expression of

personal character, and thus bad policy can be seen as the product of evil character. As a result, accusations against disgraced leaders frequently are more personal than would be true in Western countries.

By William Borders

NEW DELHI, Nov. 11 (NYT).—A young lawyer who used to talk about entering politics here to help change what he thought was wrong about India now talks instead of "getting along" in an unexciting corporate practice. In Calcutta, a bright and promising journalist has concluded that "there's no longer any future in newspapers in India," and so he is quitting his job to move to a dairy farm in the mountains. And in Bombay, a 76-year-old former judge, Cabinet minister and ambassador named M.C. Chagla declares in a creaky and dispirited old voice:

"I used to have some hope, but now, search as I will, I can see no light at the end of this tunnel."

Like millions of other Indians, all three say they are seeing more and more aspects of permanence in what they had first perceived as a temporary political order, and they have concluded, as one of them put it, "that this so-called emergency will be with us in this country for a long time to come."

No Going Back

Sixteen months ago, when the government suddenly suspended civil liberties and began locking up its opponents, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi explained to her countrymen that "we have to im-

pose certain temporary restrictions" to counter threats of internal chaos.

But even backers of the government concede that many of the changes—"the gains of the emergency," as they call them—have become permanent and that, as Prime Minister Gandhi has said repeatedly, "there can be no going back to the old ways," which she says fomented chaos and disorder.

In the move toward a permanent alteration of India's political order, these have been some of the most significant milestones:

• The enactment, early this year, of a stringent code of press

censorship. It has nothing to do with the state of emergency, and will remain in effect even if the emergency is lifted.

• The emergence of a dynasty mentality, in which Sanjay Gandhi, the Prime Minister's 28-year-old son, is treated almost like a crown prince, overshadowing most other politicians, even though he holds no elected office.

• The revision of the Constitution, through structural amendments, to concentrate power in the Parliament, which is controlled by the Prime Minister.

• The government's decision to postpone and then postpone again the parliamentary election that was scheduled to have been held by last March.

A Change of Outlook

"But more than any one law or new rule, it is a question of mood," said an opposition politician who was recently released after a year in jail. "For example, I know that I can be put back in at any time they want, with no recourse and no habeas corpus, and that can't help but change my general outlook."

In India's new political order, discipline has become the watchword. It used to be that whenever the authorities of Calcutta tried to raise the streetcar fares, there were riots. Howling mobs would burn the streetcars and block the tracks, often paralyzing traffic for

days. But in the stern new mood of today, the fares were raised without a peep of protest, and riders even began standing in orderly queues to pay.

Vote on Constitution

NEW DELHI, Nov. 11 (UPI).—The Indian Parliament today completed passage of major changes in the Constitution that will shift the balance of power toward the executive branch.

The Rajya Sabha (upper house) voted 191-0 in favor of the most sweeping amendments to the Constitution since its adoption in 1950.

The Lok Sabha (lower house) approved the amendments Nov. 2 by a 366-10-4 vote.

Members of most opposition parties boycotted the proceedings in both houses because of censorship on reporting of parliamentary proceedings and the continued jailing of more than two dozen members of Parliament since Mrs. Gandhi imposed the state of emergency.

The bill now must be ratified by more than half of India's 22 state legislatures, which is considered a certainty, before the President signs it into law.

The 20 pages of amendments place numerous restrictions on India's traditionally independent judiciary. They bar the Supreme Court from considering challenges to any constitutional amendments.

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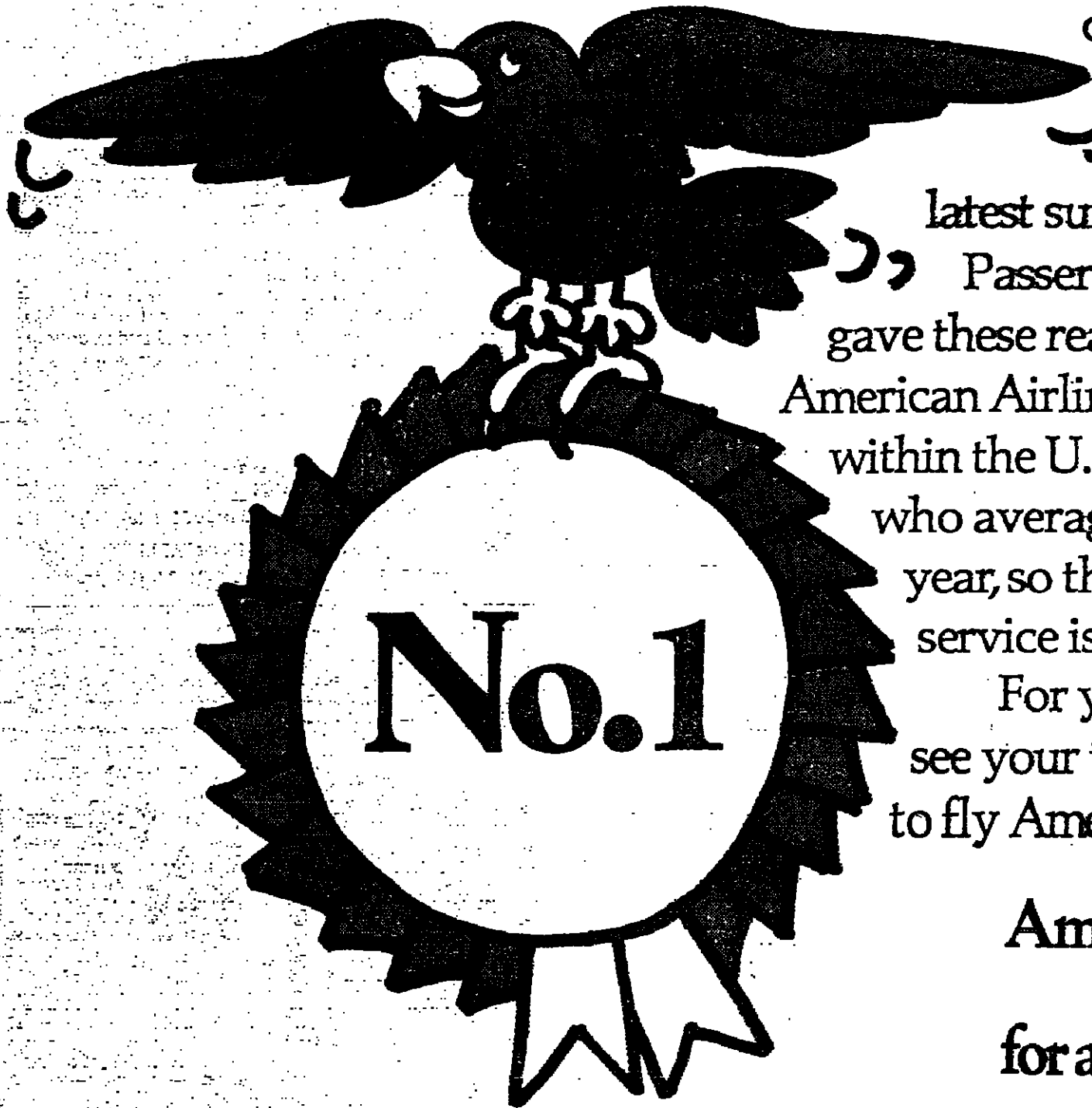
When conducting their

latest survey, the Airline

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Hungarian Wine Output Falls Cause of Labor Problems

By Malcolm W. Browne

BUDAPEST, Nov. 11 (NYT).—Hungary's pay for Western technicians to modernize this country's many of its vineyards, many of which are now used to pick grapes.

Many were in the fields with factory workers, many of whom had been given a few days leave by the state enterprise where they work to bring grapes.

About the rolling hills of the district in northeast Hungary, roads were jammed with polling loads of the dark grapes used in making Egri, or Eger Bull's Blood, a red wine increasingly abroad.

It constitutes Hungary's most important agricultural export after wheat and corn. Hungarian wine exports are a source of the hard currency needed by Budapest to buy machines and industrial goods from the West. But world value of Hungarian wine production is

also a chronic labor shortage in the vineyards. Management of the vineyards, with bungling and several droughts have combined to reduce wine production sharply. The Communists seized in this country in 1948, measures were taken to end private ownership of land along with other forms of agriculture.

Longest Day
at Short by
Power Failure

PARIS, France, Nov. 11 (AP).—A 14-year-old movie, a 23-year-old event, an electricity blackout in Britain's penthouse of last night.

Officials said that so many were watching the "The Longest Day" the 1944 Normandy invasion that the voltage was reduced and power was cut minutes before the end of the film. The current was cut after the movie and the power load reduced.

State-owned electricity officials said that the emphasis was on the need for generating plants in the west. Ecological groups seen protesting plans to build nuclear plants.

Swiss Will Try High Officer, Wife As Soviet Spies

BERN, Nov. 11 (Reuters).—A police inquiry has found that the former Swiss air defense chief, Brig. Jean-Louis Jeanneret, spied for the Soviet Union with the help of his wife, federal prosecutor Rudolf Gerber said today.

The 55-year-old brigadier, chief of air defense troops for six years, is the highest-ranking Swiss officer to be accused of spying.

Mr. Gerber said at a news conference after a Cabinet meeting that the highly paid Brig. Jeanneret's "main acts of treachery" concerned military affairs. The brigadier and his wife will be tried by an ordinary military tribunal, he added.

In exchange for the information passed to Soviet diplomats and officials in Bern, the Jeannerets received gifts, including a television set and jewels, Mr. Gerber said. It is not clear whether they also received money, he added.

The exact nature of the information they gave to the Russians is also not clear, but it concerns mainly the Swiss air defense and mobilization systems, Mr. Gerber continued.

Kidnap Victim Freed

CHIAVASSO, Italy, Nov. 11 (Reuters).—Police today freed Roberto Antonelli, 17, the son of an industrialist, after an exchange of shots with kidnappers who had abducted him a few hours earlier. Five persons were arrested.

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الأمم المتحدة

Getting Into Tip-Top Shape

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS (HT)—Mrs. Valéry Giscard d'Estaing is the first French First Lady to make a serious fashion impact. The other night, at the Comédie-Française's out-and-out glamour gala, the dresses were stunning, all right, but the hairdos, the big and beautiful chignons, made the difference.

The French President's wife is impeccably groomed and always

but always wears a chignon—a fashion that was going strong 10 years ago but collapsed on the May '68 barricades.

Part of the credit for its revival goes to Yves Saint Laurent, whose big bell gowns cry out for elaborate, romantic hairdos. The designer is responsible for the braids women were wearing the other night—a style he introduced in his last couture collection and a follow-up on his turbans.

Frenchwomen, who for long simply put on an evening dress without bothering much with

their hair, are now quickly getting back into tip-top shape.

"Even for small dinner parties, women now ask for chignons," said Christophe Carita, who designs Mrs. Giscard d'Estaing's chignons.

"And when they go to the Elysée Palace, it's almost a must," he added.

Ornaments

The new chignons are quite different from the old, precise, almost stilted ones. They are bigger, softer and emphatically outlined with all kinds of braids. The opulent hairdos have also brought back ornaments—combs, butterflies, flowers or real jewelry such as the two delicate diamond birds that Baronne David de Rothschild had pinned at the back of her hair.

The other evening, you could easily tell which top Paris hairdressers did whose chignon. Carita's were the most feminine and romantic, with plenty of soft curls framing the face. "I'm very influenced by Rossetti and the pre-Raphaelites," he said. For a newer look, he also likes to mix straight and frizzy hair.

Alexandre had the most elaborate compositions, criss-crossed with gold lamé, black velvet or

Wagner in Paris

In anticipation of the beginning in December of its planned cycle of Wagner's "Ring" operas, the Paris Opéra is mounting an exhibition, "Wagner and Paris," that will run from Nov. 17 to March 31.

colorful ribbons. The Duchesse d'Orléans had red ribbon woven into her blonde braid, to go with her red Grès dress. Dancer Josette Amiel's head was all wrapped around with gold lamé to match her rich-gypsy outfit. Hélène Rochet's nest, fragile blonde chignon emerged from a spectacular Saint Laurent taffeta gown. Marylin Lanvin had left well enough alone—she wore her jet black hair crowned by a huge black braid.

Volume Maurice Franck's chignons were equally emphatic but there it was a question of volume rather than ornaments. His mai-fan is Anita Hachette, who wore a massive, turbulent chignon, a la Toulouse-Lautrec. Franck now makes sure that customers, asking for streaks in their hair, also get them on the hair at the nape of the neck because "otherwise, when I brush it up, the nape is one big, ugly, dark mass."

Alexandre was heartbroken because Princess Alexandra of Kent, who was visiting from England, did not want anything—"no chignon, no hair, no nothing."

Mrs. Valéry Giscard d'Estaing (far right) with chignon, braids, Anita Hachette (above) with chignon.

Patrice Bauchet

At right, Josette Amiel's glittering braids.

Photo Sipa

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WAVERLEY ROOT: Roast Kid and a Fall From Grace

IN 14th-century France, an author, whose identity is unknown to us except by his own self-portrait—a man of ripe age who has just married a young girl 18 years old—wrote for the guidance of his bride "Le Ménagier de Paris." (The Parisian Housekeeper). His laudable purpose was to guide her in fulfilling the whole duty of a wife, which was, of course, to bend all her efforts to "the salvation of the soul and the peace of her husband."

In the development of his text, the author occasionally lost sight of the salvation of the soul in

favor of the delectation of the stomach. The house he envisaged seemed to consist mostly of dining room, pantry and kitchen, so his book continues to be cited today as a repository of gastronomic wisdom. Among the pearls, which were the fruit of the acrobatic experience and the satisfaction of concupiscence, enshrined appropriately in a menu for a wedding banquet one of whose numerous courses consisted of a quarter of a kid for each guest, was the dictum: "A quarter of a kid is better than a lamb."

Six centuries later an authority of our own times, Elizabeth David, wrote: "Kid is just as good as, and very often better than, lamb." Twenty-three centuries earlier, a Chinese poem, "The Summons of the Soul," had intoned a sort of litany of fine foods, among them "roast kid and meat at the same meal."

In the Old Testament we find kid gracing the feasts of patriarchs and kings, and figuring also from time to time as a handsome present, though not always (see Genesis XXXVII: 20) in the most recommendable circumstances; and it was the kid which provided the example for the kosher prohibition against eating milk and meat at the same meal: "Thou shalt not seethe a kid in his mother's milk (Exodus XXXIII: 19)." In the first century, Juvenal baited a dinner invitation by promising to serve "a plump kid, tenderest of the flock."

In the 10th century, the Arab poet Mahmud ibn al-Husain al-Kushajin, describing a Baghdad banquet, wrote:

First a roasted kid, a yearling, With its tenders firmly (strung) And upon it, well to season, Tarragon and mint are hung. Lemons too, with nodd be-sprinkled, Scented well with ambergris, And, for garnishing the slices, Shreds of appetizing cheese.

Occidentals would, perhaps, have preferred to ambergis and nodd, a mixture of perfumes, the "herbs of strong taste, old wine of Spain, fine honey, and good unguents from overseas" with which Jean Leclercq, cook to François I, basted a roast kid for his royal master. "Enough, enough!" the king cried in delight. "Master John, do you want to make us burst with your good cheer?"

In the Middle Ages, kid was so much more popular than lamb in France that unscrupulous merchants used to attach a kid's tail to a lamb's carcass in order to sell it at the higher price commanded by kid, giving rise to a popular description of cheap "sellers of half-goats." In the reign of Louis XV, kid was still sufficiently familiar to Pierre Poivre, the man who procured cloves and nutmegs from the French islands in the Indian Ocean, so that he could complain, when he reached the French

trading counter of Pondichery: "Kids are found here, but their flesh is tasteless. This comes from the great acidity of the country and the poor quality of the soil, which gives livestock only burned-up pasturage, in very small quantity."

Kid is still eaten in France today, though less commonly than a century or two ago, except in some of the provinces, notably Corsica, where it is stuffed with rosemary and garlic. Popular in Italy in Renaissance times, it is still very much on the menu today, though one no longer finds capretto incorporato, trapped kid, for which the new-born animal was strapped under its mother's belly in a wicker basket, so that it could reach the udder but not the grass, thus insuring authentic exclusively milk-fed kid for the table. Roast kid is considered a worthy dish for a formal dinner in Portugal, while in Greece a whole suckling kid is the traditional pièce de résistance for the Easter dinner. Kid remains a gala dish in Arab countries and braces betrothal banquets in Burma and Cambodia, unless recent events have suppressed such occasions.

How does it happen that kid is shunned in the British Isles and the United States where a familiar phrase which represented the soul of wit in my adolescent days, "I love my wife, but oh, you kid!" was not, unless I am greatly mistaken, a gastronomic pronouncement. Things were not always thus. Boswell recorded that he and Dr. Johnson had regaled themselves on roast kid

Washington D.C. Births Are 50% Out of Wedlock

WASHINGTON (WP)—More than half the children born to Washington residents last year were born out of wedlock, according to a report by the city's Department of Human Resources.

It was the first year that the proportion of out-of-wedlock births here exceeded 50 per cent, and according to officials of the National Center for Health Statistics, Washington is the first major U.S. city where this has happened.

Overall, 4,988 children were born to unmarried women in Washington in 1975, the report said, compared to 4,758 born to married women.

Teen-age mothers accounted for about 45 per cent of all out-of-wedlock children. While most of these mothers were aged 17 to 19, there were 200 15-year-old mothers and 115 under age 15, including four girls who were 12.

In some city high schools here there are so many "new" mothers that special courses in child-rearing have been started with series that include many children whose mothers are students at the school.

According to the new D.C. government figures, the total number of births in Washington declined last year as it has for more than a decade, but births to married women dropped much more than those to unmarried ones.

Nationwide, about 13 per cent of all children are born to unmarried women, a proportion that has been increasing since 1960. Among blacks, 47.1 per cent of all children were born out of wedlock in 1974, the most recent year for which nationwide data is available. Among whites, 6.5 per cent of births were out of wedlock.

at Inverness during a tour of Scotland. Kid was often the meat which went into Irish stew in the 18th century, and Etila Leslie in her "Directions for Cookery," published in the United States early in the same century, gave a recipe for roast kid.

Yet nowadays, kid is in bad odor in the United States—probably because of the popular impression that goats themselves are, quite literally, in bad odor naturally, which is true only of the adult male—and though you have probably eaten kid, it has been passed off on you, reversing the practice of the Middle Ages, as lamb. If kid has acquired a certain local acceptance in Tex-Mex cooking, where it appears chiefly at barbecues, it has not become completely naturalized even there; at big barbecues, where the food is often set out in two sections, American style and Mexican style, the cabrito asado, ideally from animals a year old, weighing between 10 and 15 pounds, appears on the Mexican tables.

Otherwise, if you want to eat kid knowingly in the United States—for instance by ordering it for Easter a week in advance in San Francisco, where this can be done—you will have to pay a premium price for it, pervertedly, it would seem, since its rarity results from the contempt in which it is held, but not nonconsumption of any kind has to be paid for. The only con-formist cabritos of current consumption in the contemporary American context are whiz kids,

(c) Waverley Root.

SHARPS & FLATS

the Seldeneberhaus; in West Berlin Nov. 17 at the Philharmonie and in Remscheid Nov. 18 at the Stadtheater.

MUNICH—Georges Moustaki will be at the Circus-Krone-Bau Nov. 12 at 8 p.m. and Freddy Quinn at the Kongressaal des Deutschen Museums Nov. 16, also at 8 p.m.

The Carpentiers are in Amsterdam Nov. 14 at Edenhall at 8 p.m. and the following night in Frankfurt at the Jahrhunderthalle for two shows at 7 and 9:45 p.m.

HELSINKI—The Delta Rhythm Boys open a five-week engagement at the Fikartorpet on Nov. 15.

Count Basie is recuperating from his recent heart attack at his home in Presept, Bahamas. His orchestra is continuing to tour, with Clark Terry and Joe Williams fronting.

This week's top single in the United States is "The Wreck of the Edmund Fitzgerald" by Gordon Lightfoot, and in Britain, "If You Leave Me Now" by Chicago.

—FRANK VAN BRAKLE

\$471,955 Paid For Indian Art

LONDON, Nov. 11 (UPI)—The James Hooper collection of American Indian art sold Tuesday for \$471,955 at Christie's.

The National Museum of Canada made the largest purchase, spending \$157,542 for a pair of black dyed skin moccasins (\$2,300), a Tongass wood mask from the Cape Fox Alaska, area (\$38,000) and a Teton Dakota man's shirt (\$25,000), among other items.

A London dealer paid \$32,000 for a Haida wood rattle.

SENIOR EXECUTIVE JOB GUIDE

Published at the end of the week, this is a compilation of senior-level job opportunities from selected publications. Senior level jobs published by the International Herald Tribune through Tuesday automatically appear in this feature. To place an advertisement in "INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES," contact our office in your country (listed on back page). Any questions or comments concerning this feature can be directed to Mr. Max Ferrero in the Paris office.

JOB TITLE	SALARY	EMPLOYER	JOB LOCAT.	SOME OF THE QUALIFICATIONS	CANDIDATES SHOULD MAKE CONTACT WITH	ADVERT. SOURCE
General Manager Europe	Commensurate with exp. many fringes.	U.S. based mfr. with Eur. sales through OEM & Indus. distributors.	East Flanders, Belgium	Mktg. background; proven ability to coordinate sales; Engl., Dutch, Fr. lang. (German helpful).	Box D5.544, Intl. Herald Tribune, 21 Rue de Berri, Paris 75008, France.	I.H.T. 4-11-76
Marketing Manager	\$30-60,000	Major cast metals mfr. facility of Intl. consulting/architectural firm.	West Germany	Eugr. system sales; Techn. public sales; micro publishing sales; Engl.-Germ.	Box D5.530, Intl. Herald Tribune, 21 Rue de Berri, Paris 75008, France.	I.H.T. 4-11-76
Senior Project Manager		Major European Co. forming U.S. Co. to mfr. & distrib. one of major product lines.	Western Europe	Establish. reput. as sen. project mgr. min. 10 yrs. in cast metals or heavy industry.	Lesler, B. Knight & Assoc., 549 W. Randolph Street, Chicago, IL 60606, U.S.A.	I.H.T. 4-11-76
Financial V. President U.S.A.		Intl. church-related non-profit org. with Hq. in Geneva.	New York State, U.S.A.	Min. 10 yrs. exp. in mktg./mngt. co. CPA desirable.	Box 9352, The Wall Street Journal, 22 Cortlandt St., New York, New York 10007, U.S.A.	W.S.J. 3-11-76
Chief Financial Officer	\$F 70,000 + allowances.	Major British Intl. group with multi-million pound turnover.	Geneva	Sen. fin. officer with record of achievement; Engl., Germ., French languages.	I.C.A. (ref. 5.616), 3 Rue d'Alger, 75010 Paris, France.	F.T. 4-11-76
Financial Management	Well into 5 fig. + benefits.	Major British Intl. group with multi-million pound turnover.	Hong Kong	Top-class accountant; knowl. computerized acctg. & mgt. info. systems.	Mr. F.H. Scobie, Carwell Daborn Garrett Ltd., 333 Grand Bldg., Trafalgar Sq., WC2G, London, U.K.	F.T. 4-11-76
Director Research & Development	FF 300,000 maximum.	One of France's leading mfrs. of ethical drugs.	Paris	Degree in med. or pharma.; min. 35 yrs. French + English languages.	Box D5.546, Intl. Herald Tribune, 21 Rue de Berri, Paris 75008, France.	I.H.T. 6-11-76
Manager of Manufacturing		LMG operating org., part of growing Houston-based oil co.	Indonesia	Eugr. with min. 15 yrs. in petro. industry incl. 10 yrs. at sen. plant mgt. level.	Box D5.545, Intl. Herald Tribune, 21 Rue de Berri, Paris 75008, France.	I.H.T. 6-11-76
Assistant Controller Europe			Frankfurt	3-5 yrs. exp. in publ. acctg.; knowl. U.S. tech. German + English lang. (Fr. helpful).	Box 842, Intl. Herald Tribune, 21 Rue de Berri, Paris 75008, France.	I.H.T. 6-11-76
General Manager	'Excellent salary + profit sharing	Major French Arab air conditioning & electrical engineering co.	Abu Dhabi	Electrical or Mechanical Engineer; English & French languages (Arabic helpful).	CIEC, 9 Rue Terrien-Cochard, 49000 Angers, France.	I.H.T. 6-11-76
Experienced Brand Manager		Leading Intl. co. mfr. & mktg. packaged consumer goods.	Geneva	Exp. in consum. goods brand mgt. or sim.; about 30 yrs.; Fr., Germ., Engl. languages.	Cipher No. N18-1631, Publicites, 9 Rue de la Paix, CH 1211, Geneva 3, Switzerland.	I.H.T. 6-11-76
Chief Executive	\$15,000 + benefits.	Ryan Holdings Ltd., Co. went into receivership 1975, needs new strategy.	Great Britain	Eugr. or bus. degree: 35-45 yrs.; proven in career.	Dr. I. Bowers (ref. 579/5), Deloitte, Haskins, Sells, 35 Farringdon St., London EC4A 3DF, U.K.	Economist 6-11-76
Directeur General	Fr. 200,000.	Subsidiary of major Fr. Holding Co. producing factories - 'ciels en main'.	Paris area	Bus. sch.; 35 yrs. min. exp. in pub. works or eng. co.; English & French lang.	M. G. Raymond (ref. A/2472), P.A. Concessionaire de Direction, 8 Rue Bellini, Paris 75182.	Le Monde 9-11-76
Chief of Marketing	FF 100,000 +	Import soc. en forte progression sur marché porteur (biens d'équipement de l'habitat).	Paris Ouest	Formation sup. type ESC; exp. de 5 ans en marketing ou chef de produits; bilingue fr.-angl.	CINOREN (ref. 6.105), 104 Rue Lafayette, 75010 Paris, France.	Le Monde 9-11-76
Financial & Administrat. Director		Intl. co., world-known in Pharmaceuticals, chemicals, agriculture.	Paris	Univ. or bus. sch.; bilingual French-English; knows Anglo-Saxon acctg. methods.	Couffes Pub. (ref. 83 148), 20 Ave. de l'Opéra, Paris 75001, France.	L'Express 9-11-76
Financial Director	To £15,000.	Medium-size co. in household durable field.	Rural Lancashire, G.B.	Prof. qualif. accountant with sen. mgt. exp. in finance; 35-45 yrs. preferred.	Erec, Appointments Ltd. (ref. TS 661), 18 Grosvenor St., London, W.1, G.B.	F.T. 9-11-76
Management Consultants (project lead.)	'attractive salaries, exc. benefits.'	Intl. management consult. co. based in Europe, worldwide expansion.	N. Africa, S. America, Asia	Succ. record as mgt. consultant; fluent in Engl. or Fr. (Knowl. Spanish or Italian).	P.A. Advertising (ref. N1.263/INT), Hyde Park Way, 6th Knightsbridge, London SW1X 7LE, G.B.	I.H.T. 9-11-76
Director General for Factory	FF 175,000.	Major French Co. in mechanical construction.	Agreable French city	Grad. engn. with exp. in heavy medium mach. constr. in France & U.S.A.; Fr.-Engl. lang.	Box D5.548, Intl. Herald Tribune, 21 Rue de Berri, Paris 75008, France.	I.H.T. 9-11-76
Arab International Lawyer	'incl. housing auto loan home leave.'	New Arab multinal. investment co., capital of quarter billion dollars.	Hq. in Saudi Arabia	Min. 10 yrs. exp. in Intl. merchant or investment bank ing.-Engl.-Arabic lang. (Fr. helpful).	Box 31,749, Intl. Herald Tribune, 21 Rue de Berri, Paris 75008, France.	I.H.T. 9-11-76
Respons. de Mise en Route	FF 300,000.	Intl. known French engr. co. with a far-East petrochem. complex.	Far East	Exp. in start-up or gen. opn. petrochem. industry; French-English languages.	S.N.P.M. Petites Anns. (15,749 HT), 100 Ave. Charles-de-Gaulle, 92522 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.	I.H.T. 9-11-76

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LONDON—Betty Carter opens at Ronnie Scott's for two weeks on Nov. 15, replacing Roland Kirk and the Vibration Society.

GENEVA—Teddy Wilson will be featured at the Popcorn Club Nov. 16-18.

The Golden Gate Quartet, continuing its German tour, is in Bremenbruck Nov. 12 at the Aula Gymnasium; in Bochum the following night at the Ruhrlandhalle; in Mülheim Nov. 14 at the Stadthalle; in Krefeld Nov. 15 at

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Shell Says Profit Fall Due to U.S. Regulations

NEW YORK, Nov. 11 (AP-DJ)—Royal Dutch/Shell Group reported a drop in third-quarter earnings, but said the fall was due to the application of U.S. accounting standards, which required an actual impact on operating results.

and Drops Despite Bank Intervention

NEW YORK, Nov. 11 (AP-DJ)—The pound sterling dropped almost a cent despite an apparent decision by the Bank of England to provide support of the currency.

The pound sterling seemed to be by a series of political events. The Labor government suffered a defeat in Parliament on amendments to a bill on the government's hold on oil prices.

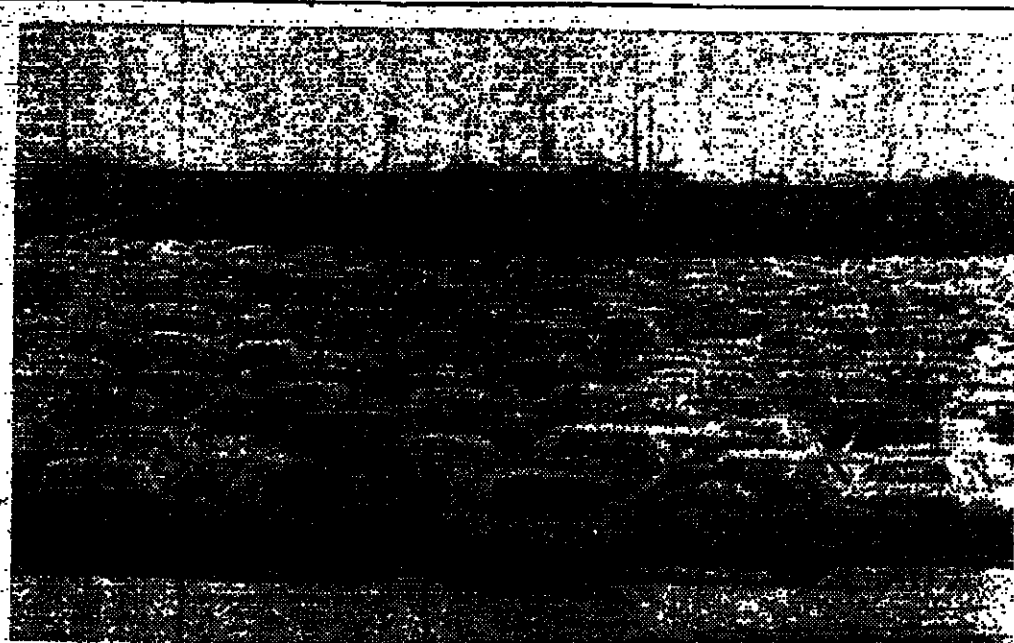
While today the pound's pressure because of the fact that the government is in a national strike in support of the deficit of the bill.

Registers Surplus of 4 Million

DELHI, Nov. 11 (AP)—India's trade deficit, which had jumped in exports, registered a surplus of \$14 million in the third quarter.

in Firm, Egypt Sign Pact Suez Canal Enlargement

NEW YORK, Nov. 11 (AP-DJ)—The Egyptian government and a consortium of international banks and companies signed a pact for the enlargement of the Suez Canal.



UNWANTED—Cars parked in shipping yard at Kenosha, Wis., awaiting buyers. Maker American Motors reported a record loss of \$46.3 million for year ended Sept. 30 and blamed lower sales of small cars, in which it specializes, for the deficit.

See Fastest Growing Market in World

West German Banks Expanding in Asia

By Darrell Delamaide

FRANKFURT, Nov. 11 (AP-DJ)—Riding a crest of swelling West German trade and investment, German banks are expanding and strengthening their Asian operations.

Germany's largest bank, Deutsche Bank, transformed in September the Tokyo branch of its overseas bank unit into a branch of the parent bank itself.

Hong Kong in the first eight months of the year rose 40.6 per cent in comparison with the year-earlier period, to 1.87 billion marks.

Use of Petroleum Is Rising Again in U.S.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11 (AP-DJ)—The United States is using more petroleum again after a lull in demand that began in late summer and lasted until late in the third quarter.

Unfortunately, this turnaround comes as the members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries prepare to set new prices for oil at their meeting on Dec. 15.

The reason for the surge in the United States oil consumption is a general rise in production and in the use of electricity. Utilities and industry are being forced to use more oil as natural gas supplies dwindle.

some 4 per cent ahead of petroleum demand a year ago. For all of 1976, the Petroleum Institute Research Foundation estimates that total demand will average about 17 million barrels a day.

This would still be below the 17.3-million barrels a day consumed in 1975, but next year's demand is expected to rise to as much as 17.8 million barrels daily.

Esso Official Warns Britain North Sea Oil Is No Panacea

LONDON, Nov. 11 (Reuters)—Britain's North Sea oil is a "marginal bonus" which can provide only a breathing space for the country to put its economy right.

Esso Petroleum Co. managing director Leslie Pincott told the Westminster Chamber of Commerce luncheon yesterday.

While it is true that cash flows will be very handsome after 1980, they will for some years be needed to pay interest, repay loans and provide dividends on the massive capital put at risk in earlier years, he said.

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Burns Vows To Work With Carter Team

But Notes That Fed Is Independent Unit

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (AP)—Federal Reserve Board chairman Arthur Burns pledged today to "work cooperatively" with the Carter administration, suggesting at the same time that the independent central bank was not giving the White House a blank check.

The Federal Reserve, Mr. Burns told the Senate Banking Committee, "has a responsibility under law and to our conscience to bring independent judgment to bear on the difficult questions we deal with."

In a wide-ranging testimony on the economy, Mr. Burns also warned that "traditional policies of economic stimulation might (now) well be counterproductive."

President-elect Jimmy Carter has said that a tax cut—one such traditional way of boosting economic activity—will be seriously considered if the current economic pause continues.

Mr. Burns' terms as chairman of the Fed expires in February, 1978, or 13 months after Mr. Carter is due to take the oath of office as president.

Intends to Stay

In such a case, a new president could name his own chairman right away. But Mr. Burns has indicated privately that he intends to serve out his term, and Mr. Carter has never intimated he would pressure Mr. Burns to resign.

Mr. Burns is highly regarded in business and financial circles here and abroad. The Carter transition team knows that a smooth working arrangement with Mr. Burns would reassure the financial world, which is not certain how Mr. Carter will proceed in other policy areas.

Mr. Burns gave a generally optimistic appraisal of U.S. economic prospects, forecasting a pickup in activity in the near future.

He announced a slight reduction in the target range for the basic money supply for the year ending Sept. 30, 1977, to 4.5 to 6.5 per cent. That represents a 0.5-point reduction in the upper limit of the former 4.5 to 7-per cent range.

Although Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., challenged this as a shift to a more restrictive monetary policy, Mr. Burns said that the reduction only reflects a technical situation.

His reference to new banking arrangements which permit the public to keep fewer funds in normal checking accounts. For example, there is increased use of saving deposits for payment of monthly utility bills.

More Expansionary

But in response to repeated prodding by Sen. Proxmire—the only senator to attend the hearing—Mr. Burns confirmed that Federal Reserve policy in the recent past "has been slightly more expansionary."

He added that "these (new) targets are not set in concrete," and that if the economy needed more monetary stimulus, the monetary goals would be changed.

Mr. Burns took note of the fact that the unemployment rate has risen recently, as an accompaniment to an economic pause since last spring. "There is a clear need for expansion in the economies of both the industrialized and the developing nations," he said.

But echoing the consensus view at the International Monetary Fund annual meeting in Manila last month, Mr. Burns warned that stimulating demand would intensify fears of inflation "and the seeds of another recession would be sown."

Having ruled out the "traditional" ways of stimulating an economic expansion, Mr. Burns said that the best way to return to full employment is through certain "structural changes in our economy."



Arthur Burns

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Among the ones he suggested are an overhaul of tax policies to stimulate capital investment, and the removal of restraints of trade and other legal impediments to competition that tend to boost prices and wages.

EEC Asks Japan to Extend Controls on Steel Exports

BRUSSELS, Nov. 11 (AP-DJ)—The European Economic Community presented Japan with a three-point proposal for restraints on Japanese exports of steel to the community when two-day talks opened here today on EEC-Japanese steel problems, sources close to the EEC Commission reported.

Officials of the Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry met with officials of the European Coal and Steel Community in so-called ECSC-Japanese contact talks.

Commission officials would not comment on the first round of talks, but sources said the EEC presented the Japanese negotiators with three major proposals.

That Japan should extend its 1976 export restraints to the EEC market until 1977, holding exports at less than this year's level of 1.2 million metric tons.

That Japan should undertake not to dump its steel products on other European markets, such as Sweden, Switzerland, Spain, Austria and Portugal, where EEC makers have traditionally sold their rolled products.

And that Japanese steel producers should adjust their prices in such fashion as to avoid undercutting EEC producers, not only on community markets but also on those markets traditionally considered their own by EEC producers.

The EEC is also understood to be seeking some control over shipments of small Japanese steel producers to the EEC and neighboring markets. These small producers are not included in the export self-restrictions to which Japan's six major steel producers agreed for 1976.

Prices Firm On NYSE in Quiet Trade

Bargain Hunting Seen After 4-Day Decline

NEW YORK, Nov. 11 (AP)—Prices closed firmer today for the first time this week on the New York Stock Exchange but trading was very quiet.

Analysts attributed the partial recovery to bargain hunting in selected blue-chip stocks following four declining sessions.

Most institutional investors were absent due to the Veterans' Day holiday.

"Activity today was overwhelmingly technical and entirely related to the internal condition of the market," said Monte Gordon, of Drexius Corp.

At the close, the Dow Jones industrial average was up 7.39 at 931.43.

Volume totaled 13.2 million shares compared with 18.9 million shares yesterday.

Declining issues held an edge throughout most of the day, but at the close advances outnumbered declines by about 780 to 560.

Among the blue chips that registered gains were IBM, up 3 1/2 at 264 1/2; Exxon 1 1/8 at 49 7/8; Du Pont 1 3/4 at 126 5/8; and International Paper 1 1/8 at 64 5/8.

Other gains were Disney, up 1 1/8 at 45 3/8; and Koppers 1 1/4 at 23 1/4.

Eastman Kodak rose 1 1/2 at 85 1/2. The company declared an extra cash dividend and raised its quarterly dividend.

Xerox rose 1 3/8 at 57 3/8. It announced the settlement of an anti-trust suit with Denton Manufacturing.

Algo Electronic rose 1 7/8 at 22 3/8. The company rejected a merger offer from Applied Digital.

American Stock Exchange prices closed higher in slow trading. The Amex index was up 0.46 at 98.59.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

	1976	1975
Third Quarter		
Revenue	2,880.0	2,720.0
Profits	106.8	82.0
Per Share	0.86	0.68
Nine Months		
Revenue	8,300.0	8,220.0
Profits	337.9	285.1
Per Share	2.72	2.32

Third Quarter

	1976	1975
Third Quarter		
Revenue	6,200.0	6,100.0
Profits	42.0	36.0
Per Share	0.45	0.40
Nine Months		
Revenue	21,600.0	21,400.0
Profits	812.0	752.0
Per Share	8.64	7.64

Second Quarter

	1976	1975
Second Quarter		
Revenue	2,497.0	2,143.0
Profits	7.3	10.2
Per Share	0.51	0.71
Six Months		
Revenue	472.5	398.4
Profits	13.8	14.7
Per Share	0.96	1.03

Sunbeam

Japan May Put Off Car Emission Curbs

TOKYO, Nov. 11 (AP-DJ)—Japan's Environment Agency has decided to postpone the application of the latest automobile emission control regulations on foreign imported cars from 1978 to 1980, Kyodo news service reported yesterday.

This action came amid concern over possible ramifications that Japan's stringent car emission control regulations might have on future Japanese auto exports, Kyodo said.

Japanese car manufacturers have said they will be able to meet this target, but foreign car makers have protested, saying their technology is under development.

Markets Closed

All markets and banks were closed Thursday in France and Belgium for Armistice Day.

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NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Nov. 11

1976 - Stocks and Div in \$	1976 - Stocks and Div in \$	1976 - Stocks and Div in \$	1976 - Stocks and Div in \$
High, Low	High, Low	High, Low	High, Low
34 1/2 ACF Indus 1.80 7 27 3/4 3 1/2 3 1/2	42 1/2 AIG Indus 1.80 7 27 3/4 3 1/2 3 1/2	42 1/2 AIG Indus 1.80 7 27 3/4 3 1/2 3 1/2	42 1/2 AIG Indus 1.80 7 27 3/4 3 1/2 3 1/2
34 1/2 ACF Indus 1.80 7 27 3/4 3 1/2 3 1/2	42 1/2 AIG Indus 1.80 7 27 3/4 3 1/2 3 1/2	42 1/2 AIG Indus 1.80 7 27 3/4 3 1/2 3 1/2	42 1/2 AIG Indus 1.80 7 27 3/4 3 1/2 3 1/2
34 1/2 ACF Indus 1.80 7 27 3/4 3 1/2 3 1/2	42 1/2 AIG Indus 1.80 7 27 3/4 3 1/2 3 1/2	42 1/2 AIG Indus 1.80 7 27 3/4 3 1/2 3 1/2	42 1/2 AIG Indus 1.80 7 27 3/4 3 1/2 3 1/2
34 1/2 ACF Indus 1.80 7 27 3/4 3 1/2 3 1/2	42 1/2 AIG Indus 1.80 7 27 3/4 3 1/2 3 1/2	42 1/2 AIG Indus 1.80 7 27 3/4 3 1/2 3 1/2	42 1/2 AIG Indus 1.80 7 27 3/4 3 1/2 3 1/2

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NOV. 10, 1976

(In French)

COMPANY	INDUS.	1976 HIGH-LOW	CLOS. PRICE	MON.-TUES. HIGH-LOW	P/E	YIELD (%)	EARN. PER SHR. '75	SHRS. OUTST. ('000)	LATEST COMPANY NEWS
AQUITAINE	Petrol.	377 - 389	378	378.50 - 379	3	5.4	42.83 - 39.14 - 33.00	9,549	Oil-Aquitaine & Petrofina to share refinery facilities (U.K.-France).
ASSUR. GROUPE PARIS	Insurance	318 - 327	320	322 - 327	17 1/2	4.8	9.96 - 13.27 -	2,384	Free share (1 for 10) Oct. '76. Same old 77.50 share new share distribution.
BSN GERVAS DAN.	Glass, food	704 - 495	396	395 - 500	-	5.0	102 - 28.26 - 34.29c	2,322	Group 1976 cash flow expected to exceed that of 1975.
CHARGEURS REUNIS	Shipping	208 - 148.50	175.50	172 - 172.50	11	4.3	9.30 - 14.96 - 14.41	1,866	Group 1976 cash flow expected to exceed that of 1975.
CHIMIQUE ROUTIERE	Public works	102 - 95.30	100	100.00 - 96.30	4	7.0	9.74 - 11.18 - 10.82	1,472	S.F.E.D.T.P. subsidiary participating in Douala port works.
Cie. Ele. ELECTRICITE	Electric	374 - 335	342.50	340 - 338	12	7.1	29.70 - 27.40 - 26.66	5,044	1st semester '76 turnover (ex-taxes) = 9,226 MF (+17.5%).
CREDIT COMM. FRAN.	Bank	141.50 - 93	97	95.20 - 93.10	6	7.2	13.92 - 10.36 - 15.85	5,738	C.C.F. now listed on Brussels and Amsterdam Stock Exchanges.
CREDIT INDUS. COM.	Bank	140 - 85.70	90	100 - 99.50	9	6.6	8.63 - 6.77 - 10.44	4,528	As of June '76, C.C.F. Group's customer deposits exceeded FR 40 billion.
CREDIT DU NORD	Bank	95 - 85	82	84.20 - 83	9	8.9	6.72 - 5.54 - 6.64	4,800	Deposits for the last 12-month period increased by 22%.
CREUSOT-LOIRE	Heavy ind.	178 - 91	92.50	91 - 91	10	8.6	13.96 - 11.51 - 9.82	3,644	Joint accord with Rodovet (U.S.A.) for new valve plant at Firminy.
EUROFRANCE	Holding	207 - 146	149.50	149.50 - 149.40	5	5.9	(non signific.) - 34.59	2,170	Oct. 1, '75-Sept. 30, '76 profit = 27 MF (+17.5%), Fr. 11 dividend to be proposed.
PERODU S.A.F.	Autom. Equip.	488.50 - 215	248	355 - 341	12	5.1	27.19 - 25.02 - 25.77	1,495	1st semester '76 turnover (ex-taxes) = 817,000 FR. (+10.2% vs. '75).
FRANCAISE PETROLES	Petrol.	135.50 - 87.70	95	93.50 - 92.50	3	9.9	41.63 - 46.21 - 34.00	13,889	Cash flow increased from 970 MF in the first half of 1975 to 1,367 MF.
GEN. OCCIDENTALE	Holding	778 - 148	147	146 - 149.50	6	3.8	- - - - 26.94	9,203	Financial year closing turnover = 14,495 FR. 5.50 dividend proposed.
IMETAL	Aluminum	384.70 - 70.70	70.50	95 - 94.50	28	2.6	7.39 - 17.97 - 2.44	7,944	1st sem. '76 consp. net profit = 65 MF compared with 19.4 MF for all '75.
MOET-HENNESSY	Beverage	481 - 397	404	402.10 - 401	29	7.0	31.77 - - - 11.00c	8,157	'76 net dividend = Fr. 7.50 (vs. Fr. 7.20 in '75) payable as of Oct. 11.
NORD (Compagnie de)	Holding	26.50 - 20.40	21	20.85 - 20.70	72	4.7	2.08 - 0.18 - 0.29	13,415	Last news from Banque Rothschild and Intel show favorable prospects.
PECHELBRONN	Holding	80.70 - 48	48	48 - 48	6	8.8	17.71 - 6.32 - 10.76	2,825	66.4% of capital obtained in bid for Haute Fourniture de Chaux (Lyon).
PECHINEY-UG-KUHLM.	Chemicals	779 - 70.10	70.50	75 - 73.10	-	6.6	14.30 - 29.59 - 4.30c	25,162	1st 9 months '76 turnover = 16,419 MF vs. 12,481 MF for same period '75.
PSA PEUGEOT-CITROEN	Holding	499.00 - 700	304	308.10 - 200.10	4	4.9	71.04 - 38.24 - 54.71	7,518	Sept. 30 meeting approved merger, creating 1,832,304 new shares.
RAFFINAGE (Cie. Fr.)	Petrol.	329.70 - 70	69	75.30 - 70.60	-	-	14.84 - - - -	5,430	1st sem. '76 oil tonnage refined (all winter) business indicators are positive, conforming to expectations.
REDOUTE	Holding	750 - 600	600	595 - 555	15	2.6	35.94 - 35.87 - 31.18	924	Rollback dividend of 5% plus warrant to buy shares at a fixed price.
RORECO	Investm. Corp.	371.70 - 300	300.10	347.50 - 309	-	3.6	(not relevant)	29,572	Period April-June '76 cash turnover (ex-taxes) = 5.14 MF (+20.2%).
SKIS ROSSIGNOL	Ski equip.	1900 - 1400	1041	1000 - 1805	35	1.2	64.44 - 71.76 - 52.21c	266	Expect 1976 net profit increase for 1976 (possible higher dividend).
SUEZ (Cie. France)	Holding	384.50 - 195	202	302.40 - 195	5	7.9	55.76 - 54.00 - 38.00c	8,419	

(a) P/E calculated on '76 earnings; all others on '75.

(b) Tax credit not included.

C: Consolidated.

All of these securities having been sold, this announcement appears solely for purposes of information.

NEW ISSUES

October 28, 1976

\$400,000,000

Marathon Oil Company

\$150,000,000

7.65% Notes Due 1983

\$250,000,000

8.50% Sinking Fund Debentures Due 2006

The First Boston Corporation

Morgan Stanley & Co.	Goldman, Sachs & Co.	Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith	Salomon Brothers
Bache Halsey Stuart Inc.	Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co.	Dillon, Read & Co. Inc.	
Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette	Drexel Burnham & Co.	Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes	
E. F. Hutton & Company Inc.	Kidder, Peabody & Co.	Kuhn, Loeb & Co.	Lazard Freres & Co.
Lehman Brothers	Loeb, Rhoades & Co.	Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis	
Reynolds Securities Inc.	Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co.	Warburg Paribas Becker Inc.	
Wertheim & Co., Inc.	White, Weld & Co.	Dean Witter & Co.	
ABD Securities Corporation	Basie Securities Corporation	EuroPartners Securities Corporation	
Robert Fleming	Kleinwort, Benson	New Court Securities Corporation	
SoGen-Swiss International Corporation	UBS-DB Corporation	Daiwa Securities America Inc.	
The Nikko Securities Co.	Nomura Securities International, Inc.	Yamaichi International (America), Inc.	

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Luxembourg
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1976 - Stocks and Div in \$	1976 - Stocks and Div in \$	1976 - Stocks and Div in \$	1976 - Stocks and Div in \$
High, Low	High, Low	High, Low	High, Low
34 1/2 ACF Indus 1.80 7 27 3/4 3 1/2 3 1/2	42 1/2 AIG Indus 1.80 7 27 3/4 3 1/2 3 1/2	42 1/2 AIG Indus 1.80 7 27 3/4 3 1/2 3 1/2	42 1/2 AIG Indus 1.80 7 27 3/4 3 1/2 3 1/2
34 1/2 ACF Indus 1.80 7 27 3/4 3 1/2 3 1/2	42 1/2 AIG Indus 1.80 7 27 3/4 3 1/2 3 1/2	42 1/2 AIG Indus 1.80 7 27 3/4 3 1/2 3 1/2	42 1/2 AIG Indus 1.80 7 27 3/4 3 1/2 3 1/2
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(Continued on next page.)

This announcement appears as a matter of record.

\$200,000,000



8% Sinking Fund Debentures, due November 1, 2001

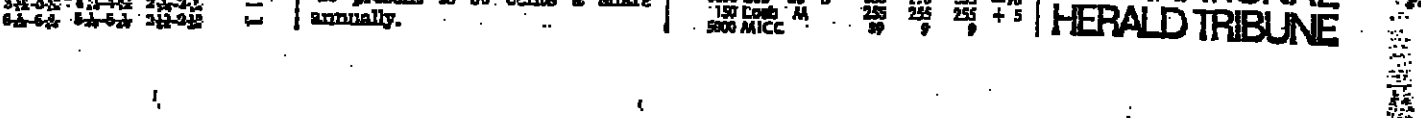
Lehman Brothers

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith

Bache Halsey Stuart Inc.	The First Boston Corporation	Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co. <small>Incorporated</small>	Dillon, Read & Co. Inc.	Drexel Burnham & Co. <small>Incorporated</small>
Goldman, Sachs & Co.	Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes <small>Incorporated</small>	E. F. Hutton & Company Inc.	Kidder, Peabody & Co. <small>Incorporated</small>	
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.	Lazard Frères & Co.	Loeb, Rhoades & Co.	Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis <small>Incorporated</small>	
Reynolds Securities Inc.	Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. <small>Incorporated</small>		Warburg Paribas Becker Inc.	
Wertheim & Co., Inc.	White, Weld & Co. <small>Incorporated</small>	Dean Witter & Co. <small>Incorporated</small>		Bear, Stearns & Co.

Banca Commerciale Italiana

October, 1976



Invest in a spread of German Companies

Shares in German companies make an attractive investment prospect just now. The reasons are there for all to see:-

- * The economy is on an upward trend.
- * Conditions are good for increased company earnings.
- * There is ample scope for share price increases.
- * A country with a strong currency offers foreign investors excellent opportunities.

through CONCENTRA

Mutual Fund

CONCENTRA is a large German mutual fund offering the benefits of a wide spread of investment in shares. Launched in 1956 it invests in leading German companies such as AEG, BASF, Bayer, Hoechst, Daimler-Benz, Karstadt, Kaufhof, Mannesmann, VW, Siemens, Thyssen. Its objectives are income and long-term growth.

Performance
Since its inception in 1956, the Fund has achieved a growth of over 405%. The past decade has seen a gain of 83.4%. Foreign investors have fared even better due to the continuous strength of the DM as is shown by the following examples of 10 year performances:-

- US \$ investors: 205.3%
- 2 Starting Investors: 378.6%
- FF investors: 205.6%

The Management
The Fund is managed by Deutscher Investment-Trust, Frankfurt a.M., which has 20 years of experience and almost 4,000 million DM under management. Depositary bank is Dresdner Bank AG, also of Frankfurt a.M.

CONCENTRA makes a yearly distribution, which in 1976 amounted to DM 1.80 per Unit. The current offering price is DM 21.00 (approx.). The net assets amount to almost DM 1,700 million.

CONCENTRA-Units
Units of the Fund, which come in bearer form, can be purchased and redeemed at any time. They are listed on the stock exchanges of Amsterdam, Dublin, London, Luxembourg and Vienna.

CONCENTRA Charges
Loading 6% Maximum 0.125% quarterly. Depositary Bank (additional to usual safe custody fee) 0.01% quarterly.
As a German Mutual Fund, CONCENTRA is subject to the German Investment Institutions Act.

Where to purchase CONCENTRA-Units
Germany: Dresdner Bank AG, Bank für Handel und Industrie AG, Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank, Westfalenbank AG.
Austria: Österreichische Länderbank - Creditanstalt-Bankverein.
Belgium: Banque Bruxelles Lambert - Société Générale de Banque - Kredietbank - Banque de Commerce - Crédit du Nord Belge - Banque Belge pour l'Industrie - Banques Bruguettes.
France: Banque Nationale de Paris.
Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana - Banca Nazionale del Lavoro - Credito Italiano - Banco di Roma - Banca Popolare di Novara - Banca Provinciale Lombarda.
Luxembourg: Banque Internationale à Luxembourg.
Netherlands: Algemeene Bank Nederland - Bank Mees & Hope - Nederlandsche Middenstandsbank - Pierson, Helderling & Pierson.
Republic of Ireland: Bank of Ireland.
United Kingdom: Barclays Bank Limited - Bank of Ireland

Investment Account
Which opens a CONCENTRA investment account with regular reinvestment of distributions. Please send me the necessary documents.
* Information Please send me, without obligation, the free literature on CONCENTRA and the investment account.

Name (Please use block letters) _____ Forenames _____
Address _____ Street _____
Code Number _____ Town _____ Country _____
Signature _____ Date _____

CONCENTRA Mutual Fund gives you the opportunity to share in the benefits of the vigorous economy and strong currency that are the assets of Germany today. You have only to complete the coupon.

Herold Tribune Classified Advertising Gets Results!

Midday Indicators																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
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Shares in German companies make an attractive investment prospect just now. The reasons are there for all to see:-

through CONCENTRA
Mutual Fund

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Austria: Österreichische Länderbank – Creditanstalt-Bankverein.

performances:

- US \$ Investors:	205.3%	Belgium: Banque Bruxelles Lambert - Societe Generale de
- £ Sterling Investors:	379.6%	Banque - Kredietbank - Banque de Commerce - Crédit du Nord
- FF Investors:	205.8%	Belge - Banque Belge pour l'Industrie - Banque Bruegeois.

France: Banque Nationale de Paris.

Hub: Banco Commercial de Vene. Banco Nazionale del

The Management
The Fund is managed by Deutscher Investment-Trust, Frankfurt a.M., which has 20 years of experience and almost 4,000 million M.M. assets under management. Deutscher Investment-Trust, Frankfurt a.M., is a member of the Deutsche Bundesbank, Frankfurt a.M.

CONCENTRA makes a yearly distribution, which in 1976 amounted to DM 1.80 per Unit. The current offering price is DM 21.00 per Unit. The net assets amounted to about DM 1.700 million.

CONCENTRA-Units
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CONCENTRA Charges

Additional to usual safe custody fee) 0-01% quarterly.
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and strong currency that are the assets of Germany today. You have only to complete the coupon.

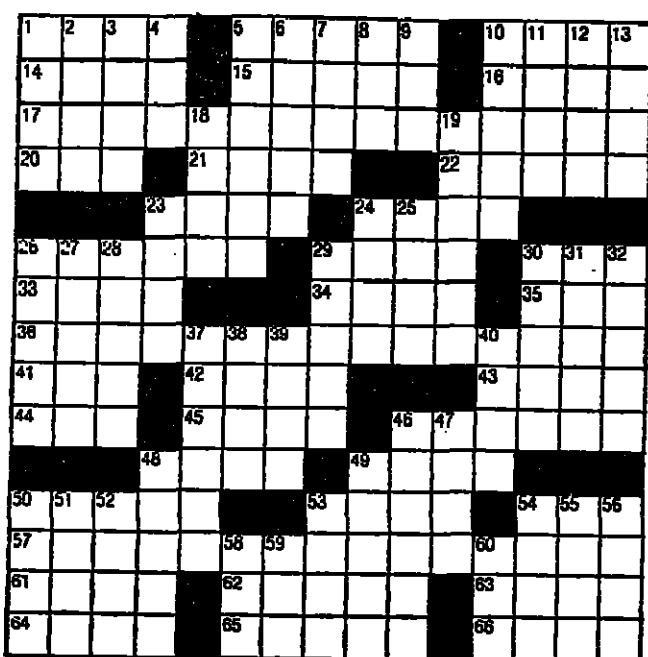
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And Tribune Classified Advertising Gets Results

2000

CROSSWORD — Edited by Will Weng



- ACROSS**
- 1 Jutting rock
5 Blues street
10 Avoid
14 Sea condition, at times
15 Chassis parts
16 Best rating
17 Use rapid transit; New York
20 W.W. II org.
21 Makes a good golf score
22 Coward et al.
23 Suffice for photo or rheo handle
24 "of the Movies"
25 Hemingway
26 Kind of code
27 Sundial
28 number
29 Miss Mumsen
30 Use rapid transit; London
41 As a rule; Abbr.
42 Caf.
43 Kind of club
44 French possessive
45 Chop—
46 Depots; Abbr.
- DOWN**
- 1 Chanel
2 Grande and
3 Braccio
4 Workout place
5 Site of W.W. II action
6 Put forth effort
7 Vestments
8 Willy-of-rockets
9 Letter
10 Wooden shoe
11 James Wong—of camera
12 Single
13 French marshal and family
18 —no good
19 Word on a picket sign
20 Abide
21 Broadway musical
22 —in a poke
23 Sorcerer
24 Upover
25 Picture puzzle
26 Devoutness
27 Hen in France
28 Baxter and Bancroft
29 V.M.I. student
30 New York county
31 Part of speech
32 Club member's burden
33 Monster
34 Mellow
35 Old kingdom
36 Sly smile
37 Answer
38 "This"—sudden
39 Scan
40 Anglo-Saxon slave
41 —blen
42 Musical
43 Formerly, of old
44 —bene
45 Large tank
46 Miss Claire Gabor

WEATHER

ALGATY	C	F	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	16	61	Cloudy
ANKARA	10	51	Cloudy
ATHENS	18	64	Cloudy
BEIRUT	24	75	Clear
BELGRADE	12	54	Cloudy
BOMBAY	28	82	Overcast
BRAZILIA	18	64	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	10	50	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	9	48	Rain
COSTA DEL SOL	13	55	Cloudy
DUBLIN	8	46	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	10	50	Cloudy
FLORENCE	17	63	Overcast
FRANKFURT	10	50	Cloudy
GENOVA	10	50	Cloudy
HELSINKI	3	37	Rain
ISTANBUL	15	59	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	12	54	Rain
LONDON	7	45	Cloudy
LOS ANGELES	13	55	Cloudy

MADRID	C	F	Overcast
MILAN	9	48	Overcast
MOSCOW	9	32	Overcast
MUNICH	10	50	Cloudy
NEW YORK	16	61	Cloudy
NICE	19	66	Clear
OSLO	5	41	Rain
PARIS	12	54	Cloudy
ROME	10	50	Cloudy
SOFT	10	50	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	8	46	Overcast
TEHRAN	15	59	Partly Cloudy
TEL AVIV	24	75	Clear
TOKYO	58	136	Clear
VIENNA	14	57	Cloudy
WARSAW	12	54	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	12	54	Cloudy
ZURICH	8	46	Cloudy

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

November 11, 1976

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds which quotes are based on Swiss prices. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the U.S. (U)—daily; (W)—weekly; (M)—monthly; (Q)—quarterly; (I)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co. Ltd.			Other Funds		
(1) Boerbond	SP63.40		(1) Alexander Fund	SP63.40	
(2) Conbar	SP74.00		(2) Austral Select	SP74.00	
(3) Grobar	SP74.00		(3) Broward	SP74.00	
(4) Grobar	SP74.00		(4) Can. Secur. Growth	SP74.00	
(5) Grobar	SP74.00		(5) Can. Secur. Growth	SP74.00	
(6) Grobar	SP74.00		(6) Can. Secur. Growth	SP74.00	
(7) Grobar	SP74.00		(7) Can. Secur. Growth	SP74.00	
(8) Grobar	SP74.00		(8) Can. Secur. Growth	SP74.00	
(9) Grobar	SP74.00		(9) Can. Secur. Growth	SP74.00	
(10) Grobar	SP74.00		(10) Can. Secur. Growth	SP74.00	
(11) Grobar	SP74.00		(11) Can. Secur. Growth	SP74.00	
(12) Grobar	SP74.00		(12) Can. Secur. Growth	SP74.00	
(13) Grobar	SP74.00		(13) Can. Secur. Growth	SP74.00	
(14) Grobar	SP74.00		(14) Can. Secur. Growth	SP74.00	
(15) Grobar	SP74.00		(15) Can. Secur. Growth	SP74.00	
(16) Grobar	SP74.00		(16) Can. Secur. Growth	SP74.00	
(17) Grobar	SP74.00		(17) Can. Secur. Growth	SP74.00	
(18) Grobar	SP74.00		(18) Can. Secur. Growth	SP74.00	
(19) Grobar	SP74.00		(19) Can. Secur. Growth	SP74.00	
(20) Grobar	SP74.00		(20) Can. Secur. Growth	SP74.00	
(21) Grobar	SP74.00		(21) Can. Secur. Growth	SP74.00	
(22) Grobar	SP74.00		(22) Can. Secur. Growth	SP74.00	
(23) Grobar	SP74.00		(23) Can. Secur. Growth	SP74.00	
(24) Grobar	SP74.00		(24) Can. Secur. Growth	SP74.00	
(25) Grobar	SP74.00		(25) Can. Secur. Growth	SP74.00	
(26) Grobar	SP74.00		(26) Can. Secur. Growth	SP74.00	
(27) Grobar	SP74.00		(27) Can. Secur. Growth	SP74.00	
(28) Grobar	SP74.00		(28) Can. Secur. Growth	SP74.00	
(29) Grobar	SP74.00		(29) Can. Secur. Growth	SP74.00	
(30) Grobar	SP74.00		(30) Can. Secur. Growth	SP74.00	
(31) Grobar	SP74.00		(31) Can. Secur. Growth	SP74.00	
(32) Grobar	SP74.00		(32) Can. Secur. Growth	SP74.00	
(33) Grobar	SP74.00		(33) Can. Secur. Growth	SP74.00	
(34) Grobar	SP74.00		(34) Can. Secur. Growth	SP74.00	
(35) Grobar	SP74.00		(35) Can. Secur. Growth	SP74.00	
(36) Grobar	SP74.00		(36) Can. Secur. Growth	SP74.00	
(37) Grobar	SP74.00		(37) Can. Secur. Growth	SP74.00	
(38) Grobar	SP74.00		(38) Can. Secur. Growth	SP74.00	
(39) Grobar	SP74.00		(39) Can. Secur. Growth	SP74.00	
(40) Grobar	SP74.00		(40) Can. Secur. Growth	SP74.00	
(41) Grobar	SP74.00		(41) Can. Secur. Growth	SP74.00	
(42) Grobar	SP74.00		(42) Can. Secur. Growth	SP74.00	
(43) Grobar	SP74.00		(43) Can. Secur. Growth	SP74.00	
(44) Grobar	SP74.00		(44) Can. Secur. Growth	SP74.00	
(45) Grobar	SP74.00		(45) Can. Secur. Growth	SP74.00	
(46) Grobar	SP74.00		(46) Can. Secur. Growth	SP74.00	
(47) Grobar	SP74.00		(47) Can. Secur. Growth	SP74.00	
(48) Grobar	SP74.00		(48) Can. Secur. Growth	SP74.00	
(49) Grobar	SP74.00		(49) Can. Secur. Growth	SP74.00	
(50) Grobar	SP74.00		(50) Can. Secur. Growth	SP74.00	
(51) Grobar	SP74.00		(51) Can. Secur. Growth	SP74.00	
(52) Grobar	SP74.00		(52) Can. Secur. Growth	SP74.00	
(53) Grobar	SP74.00		(53) Can. Secur. Growth	SP74.00	
(54) Grobar	SP74.00		(54) Can. Secur. Growth	SP74.00	
(55) Grobar	SP74.00		(55) Can. Secur. Growth	SP74.00	
(56) Grobar	SP74.00		(56) Can. Secur. Growth	SP74.00	
(57) Grobar	SP74.00		(57) Can. Secur. Growth	SP74.00	
(58) Grobar	SP74.00		(58) Can. Secur. Growth	SP74.00	
(59) Grobar	SP74.00		(59) Can. Secur. Growth	SP74.00	
(60) Grobar	SP74.00		(60) Can. Secur. Growth	SP74.00	
(61) Grobar	SP74.00		(61) Can. Secur. Growth	SP74.00	
(62) Grobar	SP74.00		(62) Can. Secur. Growth	SP74.00	
(63) Grobar	SP74.00		(63) Can. Secur. Growth	SP74.00	
(64) Grobar	SP74.00		(64) Can. Secur. Growth	SP74.00	
(65) Grobar	SP74.00		(65) Can. Secur. Growth	SP74.00	
(66) Grobar	SP74.00		(66) Can. Secur. Growth	SP74.00	



JUMBLE — that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

FRADT

POCHE

EPTIE

WARTOD

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: **AUDIT OPERA HOMAGE LOUNGE**

Answers: If you're tired of taking things lying down, just do this! — GET UP

BOOKS

THE GIRL ON THE COCA-COLA TRAY
By Nancy Winters. Dial. 181 pp. \$7.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

IF the complete male chauvinist capable of loving a woman in a meaningful sense of that word? After reading "The Girl on the Coca-Cola Tray," by Nancy Winters, I would be tempted to say no. In the relationship of Feen Feinstein to his wife Jenny Sue, she is almost entirely an exercise of his ego. I remember years ago remarking to a friend of mine that I nearly felt a stab of envy when I occasionally read in the newspapers of a man killing a woman for love. Don't you sometimes wish, I asked him, that you could be that carried away by love? It isn't love that kills, my friend answered: It is the rejected ego. He was right, of course. Killing a woman is the ultimate male chauvinist gesture. Most of the breed are satisfied with torture.

The purest kind of sadism is the subordination of the "loved one," a process in which our beliefs, our values and our tastes are extracted from her personality by the same way that fingernails or teeth used to be pulled out in medieval torture chambers. Often the male chauvinist is not being consciously cruel: He is merely saving his woman's soul, keeping her from turning into a beast or a witch. I'm doing it for your own good, he says, if he deigns to explain himself at all. When you see things my way, you'll be much happier.

Oddly enough, as we learn in "The Girl on the Coca-Cola Tray," this once was true. Jenny Sue loved, or thought she loved, Feen Feinstein. He introduced "order" into her life. In her day, girls were usually taught that their management of themselves was, at best, a form of "pretty confusion" or, at worst, hysteria, which was considered to be a common form of deterioration peculiar to unmarried women. Jenny Sue could not wait to get rid of her autonomy, to escape, as Eric Fromm put it, from the little freedom she had. It is not as surprising as it seems in retrospect. If one were able to take a referendum today of the unconscious wishes of the majority of people, a surprising number, even in our decadent age, would probably prefer to live under a benevolent dictatorship rather than assume the full responsibilities of active self-government.

Jenny Sue had been brought up as a well-to-do WASP in the 1940s and '50s. Her education qualified her to be little more than a chameleon, a minor-keeper of the keys and the children. Because she was one of those early, ungainly rebels who wanted something, but hesitated, then that she, Marie Feen, saw him as many "typical shiksas" used to see Jewish intellectuals: as that part of their education that had been censured. Feen was not only older than the banned Henry Miller books: He was sensitive as well, delighting in poetry, blues and French cooking.

Feen's moral indignation gave him the charisma of a tragic hero. While Jenny Sue saw herself as having suffered nothing more than ballet and tap lessons, Feen, in her eyes, had undergone all the ennobling tribulations to which she imagined the Jew to be heir. His very sexiness, she thought, was a sublimation of his anger. He knew so much because learning had once been almost the only social activity open to him. Jenny Sue regarded Feen as a poet, in the narrowest sense of Robert Frost's dictum that poetry is a way to seize life by the throat. If she surrendered herself to him, he would turn her

into the poem that, as Whitman said of men, it somewhere said her. In their married life, Feen the theatrical male and Jenny, his applauding audience, as men were possessive of women, she was proud of man. He held all their emotional and intellectual capital: It was not a joint account, cleaning out the Augean stables of WASP tradition. Feen added himself first to his wife's manner. Though they based more on aesthetics the Emily Post or Amy Vanderbilt felt that her introverted attitudes condescended to her. When they made love, she obliged to use words she knew only as epithets. If it was approaching orgasm, she to notify Feen so that he would assess her progress.

Jenny Sue admired Feen, because he was "always in control." (The fashion has changed and heroes must be out of control.) Control, in Feen's case, was over into compulsion, spilled over into compulsion, water had to be as much, place in their life together, Jenny Sue herself. Feen did the world to stand to his competitive best. In megalomania, he suggested, "don't be afraid to die. Millions of people have managed it; force you so it can't be so by. Because Feen is a Jew, it will inevitably be readers' will accuse Nancy Winters, ethnic discrimination, while one will think of protesting a portrait of Jenny Sue as a WASP even though both characters suffer the same sting of what Miss Winters is saying: believe, is that, in their own some Jewish men were once uptight as some WASP would. Their uptightness simply antithetical forms. The doct naire nonconformist was no ric "free" than the stereotypical League Shiksas. Feen's fall from grace at the end of "The Girl on the Coca-Cola Tray" was too much a plunge, just as Jenny's ascent to it was rather sudden. But while this is not a profound book on the subject—like "Howland," for example, which was written by Saul Maloff a of years ago—it does offer a picture of the way things v between certain kinds of men in women 15 or 20 years ago. In doing this Miss Winters does a useful job of reminding of what all the shouting is about.

Anatole Broyard is a staff reviewer for The New York Times.

Best Seller

The New York Times
This list is based on reports from bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks are necessarily consecutive.

FICTION	Last week	Rank
1 Sleeping Murder, by Agatha Christie	2	1
2 Thriller, by Leon Uris	1	2
3 The Night and the Power, by Leon Uris	4	3
4 The Deep, by Peter Benchley	5	4
5 The Grapes of Wrath, by John Steinbeck	6	5
6 The Grapes of Wrath, by John Steinbeck	7	6
7 The Grapes of Wrath, by John Steinbeck	8	7
8 The Grapes of Wrath, by John Steinbeck	9	8
9 The Grapes of Wrath, by John Steinbeck	10	9
10 The Grapes of Wrath, by John Steinbeck	11	10

Solution to Previous Puzzle		
1. Passage, by Gail Sheehy	1	
2. Route, by Alex Haley	2	
3. Your Errand Boy, by Leon Uris	3	
4. The Night and the Power, by Leon Uris	4	
5. The Grapes of Wrath, by John Steinbeck	5	
6. The Grapes of Wrath, by John Steinbeck	6	
7. The Grapes of Wrath, by John Steinbeck	7	
8. The Grapes of Wrath, by John Steinbeck	8	
9. The Grapes of Wrath, by John Steinbeck	9	
10. The Grapes of Wrath, by John Steinbeck	10	

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

Few post-mortems last more than a minute or two, although tedious, analysts have been known to brood on a hand for a day or two after the event. But the process may take much longer. The reader may care to test the power of his own microscope on the diagrammed deal. The contract is six clubs and the opening lead is not on record, but it might perhaps have

followed the course shown in diagram. South should no pass three no-trump, playing a safe game instead of reach a hopeless slam. Hopeless practice, but not in theory. The opening lead of the club ace, and trumps must be drawn ending in dummy. A spade jack is led, forcing East to cover with the queen. The queen wins, cashes a trump: the heart ace to reach this position.

North (D)
♠ 196
♥ 1073
♦ 985
♣ 985

East
♠ 1073
♥ 1073
♦ 1073
♣ 1073

West
♠ 1073
♥ 1073
♦ 1073
♣ 1073

South
♠ 1073
♥ 1073
♦ 1073
♣ 1073

North and South were vulnerable.

The bidding:
North East South West
Pass Pass Pass Pass
1 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ Pass
3 N.T. Pass 4 ♠ Pass
6 ♠ Pass 6 ♠ Pass

West led the diamond queen.

South ducks a diamond. West East's ten, and a heart is turned. South ruffs and leads a diamond to the king, queen. East in the major suits to a slam.

